INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I 1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1468.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 as our companies will do better.
I 2

VOL. XVIII NO. 144 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION SOCIETY

"MASS IS IMPATIENT FOR FREEDOM"

"Motilal's Arrest Won't Stop Congress Work" Says Ex-Speaker

BOMBAY OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL.

Students Take A Day Off And Parade Streets.

MILL WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

VALLABHBHAI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING ABOUT LONDON CONFERENCE

Bombay, July 1.

As an expression of protest against the incarceration of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Congress President and Dr. Syed Mahmud, Secretary of the Congress, Bombay observed a complete hartal on Tuesday.

Over fifty associations representing practicallf all the chief trade organisations in Bombay, principal markets and bazars remained closed.

The retail shopkeepers also joined in their tribute to the Congress President by observing a holiday. Excepting in the Fort area, shops in all other localities closed their doors.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES OBSERVE HARTAL.

The students of Municipal Schools, High Schools, and Colleges struck work and organised huge demonstrations. The students of the Girgaum Schools were the first to walk out of their classes and before 11 a.m. all the schools were emptied. Picketing was carried on in some schools with the result that very few students entered their classes and the authorities were compelled to declare a holiday. Shouting slogans of "Pandit Motilal-ki Jai" and "Boycott British Goods," they marchedn through principal thoroughfares in Girgaum.

The schoolboys of the Fort followed suit and all the students of the Bharda High School, Elphinstone High School, and Bhatia School came out and assembled in the Azad Maidan. A huge procession was formed, the boys carrying national flags leading it. The procession passed through Hornby Road shouting the boycott slogans.

GIRLS' PROCESSION.

Girls took a prominent part in the demonstrations. The Chanda Ramji Girls' High School was picketed, so also the St. Columba High School of Gamdevi. The girls took out a procession of their own which was very impressive. Over a thousand girls marched along Girgaum Road singing songs and shouting national slogans.

LADY STUDENTS PICKET COLLEGE.

Lady students picketed the Wilson College and similarly all the local Colleges were picketed. The picketing was so successful that there was practically no attendance in the Colleges.

MARKETS CLOSED.

The following are among the principal markets that observed hartal on Tuesday: Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Mangaldas Cloth Market, Bombay Cotton Markets, Bombay Stock Exchange, Bombay Bullion Exchange, Bombay Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay Shroff Mahajan Association, The Linseed and Wheat Rings, The Mahajan Association, the Hindustani Cloth Merchants Association the Diamond Merchants Association.

100,000 MILL WORKERS OBSERVE HARTAL.

—:o:—

About one lac mill workers observed hartal on Tuesday to

(Continued on page 7.)

"MASSES IMPATIENT FOR FREEDOM"

Ex-Speaker's Warning To Govt.

"Mahatma Gandhi's arrest did not hamper the Congress work nor did Vallabhbhai's arrest stop the work in Gujarat. On the contrary that arrest has intensified the Congress programme and I am sure that the arrests of Pundit Motilalji, Dr. Syed Mahmud will have the same effect. If the Government do not know this I do not know what I should say abut them", said Mr. V. J. Patel addressing a mammoth meeting at Bai Kanbai's Chawl near Hira Baug on Tuesday evening. The meting was called to congratulate Pundit Motilal, the Congress Acting President, and Dr. Syed Mahmud, the Congress Secretary. In spite of inclement weather and a very short notice several thousand persons including a large number of ladies attended the meeting. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presided.

A LOSS TO MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Munshi in her opening speech remarked that Pundit Motilal's arrest was a distinct loss to the country and the national movement as the Punditji was one of the few leaders who were responsible for the proper guidance of the movement. Still they were now passing through such critical stages that even the arrest of a man like the Punditji could have no effect on their work. They knew that the Government had declared the Working Committee of the Congress an illegal body and any time the Bombay Government would declare the B. P. C. C. to be an illegal body. If the Government did so then every house in Bombay should be turned into a Congress House and every man in Bombay should carry on the same work and propaganda as the Congress Committee is carrying on now.

MAKE BOYCOTT A SUCCESS.

She appealed to the audience to make the "Boycott Week" a success as the success of the national movement depended entirely on the success of the boycott movement. This was the only reply they could give to the national insult and they must decide now once for all that this would be their last battle and they would fight it out to the bitter end.

"WANAR SENA" BOY SPEAKS.

After Mrs. Munshi's speech a boy of about ten—a member of the Wanar Sena—addressed the meeting. He referred to the historic victory achieved by the "Wanar Sena" for Shri Ramchandra and declared amidst cheers that this modern Wanar Sena to which he belonged would do all that it can to help India's fight for freedom.

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. V. J. Patel said that the Government had arrested Pundit

(Continued on page 7.)

"DON'T PIN FAITH IN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE"

Sardar Vallabhbhai's Plain-Speaking

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

Ahmedabad observed complete hartal to-day on account of the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahomed.

In the evening a huge meeting was held in addressing which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel congratulated the Nehru family on the part they are playing in the national struggle and asked the people to emulate them in sufferings courage and sacrifice, and pray to God for India's freedo

He said that the Simon Rep and the arrest of Pandit Mot Nehru must disillusion those w still pin their faith in the Rou Table Conference.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel app ed to the people to follow the of duty and to carry on the C gress programme without b deterred by consideration of worst times that might be store for them.—Free Press.

"WE HAVE A LONG TO TRAVERSE"

—:o:—

Sardar's Warning To Peo

AHMEDABAD, July

"By arresting Pandit Mo Nehru the Government had d lusioned those who believed that the Government was thinking of a compromise by holding the Round Table Conference. Government was not prepared for a compromise. They did not demand a few crumbs. The British had to give up a subsitantial thing which they would not do easily," observed Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a largely attended public meeting held this evening to protest against the arrest of Pandit Motial Nehru.

A LONG PATH TO TRAVERSE.

They had to traverse a long path. Their fight would not be finished within four on six months. Ireland had to fight for 300 years. There might be factions among them but the British nation was one in its attitude towards India, as was evidenced by the Report of the Simon Commission. Their path was clear, it was not enough that their fear of the jail was shed. British officials believed that after arresting the leaders, the people would be cowed down. They would know the reality of the situation when the people would be dying cheerfully.

To go to the Round Table Conference now was folly. The Government had become angry. The British Government had decided to crush the Congress, and the Indian Government was carrying out that decision. The Government had not employed the last weapon; it would shake hands when all its weapons were exhausted.—A. P.

VALLABHBHAI'S SUCCESSOR

—:o:—

Rajendra Prasad Appointed

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

A complete hartal is being observed in the city to-day as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru and a public meeting will be held this evening under the presidency of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who is leaving tonight for Bombay.

Mr. Vallabhbhai has not yet received official intimation of his being appointed successor to Pandit Motilal Nehru.

It is understood Babu Rajendra Prasad will succeed Vallabhbhai Patel as President of the Congress in the event of Vallabhbhai's re-arrest.—A. P.

"NOT SCANDALOUS & VINDICTIVE?"

—:o:—

Benn Heckled On Garhwali Sentences.

—:o:—

PUBLICATION OF PESHAWAR COMMITTEE REPORT TO BE CONSIDERED.

LONDON, June 30.

In the House of Commons a number of supplementary questions followed Mr. Benn's recital of sentences on Garhwalis. Mr. Fenner Brockway asked if the Government did not consider sentences scandalous. The speaker intervened.

Brown the Labourite asked ictive sentences could

Sardar Arrives To-Dau

—:o:—

LIC RECEPTION

B. P. C. C.)

labhbhai Patel, Act of the Indian Na arrives at Grant to-day at 6-45 a.m. il). There will be a tion at the station. taken in procession gress House via Grant i Road Tram Termina Samaj, C. P. Tank. Girgaon Opera Lamington Road (weather permitting).

not be revised. The speaker intervened again. Mr. Brown repeated the question without the adjective, adding that the soldiers' sole crime was refusal to proceed against their own countrymen. The speaker called the next question.

Mr. Benn stated that he had not yet received the report of the Peshawar Disturbances Committee, and that the question of its publication would need careful consideration.—Reuter.

GENERAL HARTAL PLANS

—:o:—

Mahamandal Gets More Support.

WORKERS REQUESTED TO JOIN

"Will there be a prolonged General Strike in Bombay"? The Sub-Committee appointed by the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations (Mahamandal) to enquire into this question has reported that most of the mercantile associations of Bombay are willing to declare a prolonged hartal as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government. The Committee also makes the suggestion that tramway employees and others should be invited to join the hartal to make it as effective as possible.

The report was discussed at a meeting of the Mahamandal held at the Bullion Exchange on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. D. M. Jhaveri presiding.

MORE SUPPORT FOR GENERAL HARTAL.

The report among other things stated that the Sub-Committee had consulted about 49 trade associations in Bombay with regard to the feasibility of declaring a general hartal for a whole month. The majority of these readily agreed to declare hartal and even made a promise that the wages of the staff for the hartal period would be paid.

A few of the Associations were in favour of hartal for a week only, while one or two were totally against hartal.

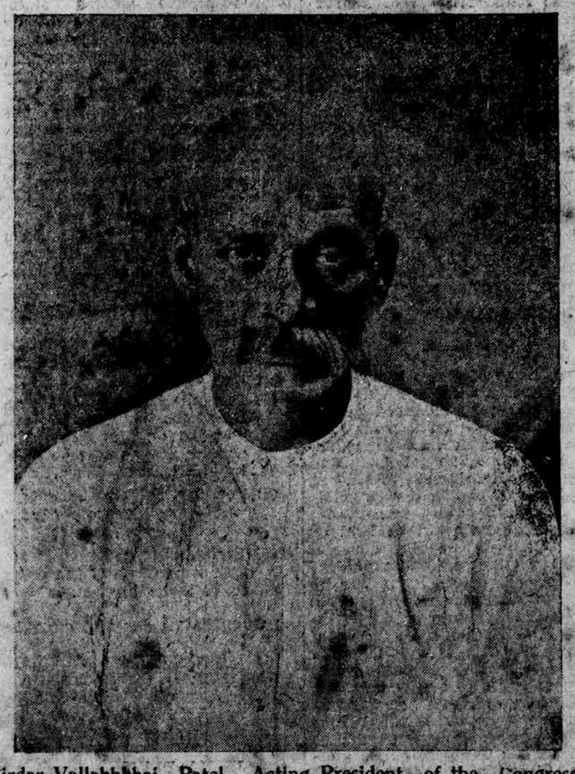
The Sub-Committee was opposed to the closing of petty grain shops which in their opinion would involve the public into very great difficulties regarding foodstuffs.

The report further suggested that tramway employees should be invited to join the strike provided they do so voluntarily.

The Mahamandal adopted the report, and pending consultation of other trade associations, postponed consideration of declaring general hartal, for a future date.

The Mahamandal, however, is advising all merchants to be prepared to declare hartal at a short notice.

WELCOME!



Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting President of the Congress who is arriving in Bombay to-day.

Motilalji Gets Six Months' Simple Imprisonment.

PT. MALAVIYA TO SEE MOTILALJI.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud have been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment each, on both charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President and Dr. Syed Mahmud, Secretary, Congress Working Committee, were tried to-day on two charges namely (1) being members of an unlawful Association, viz., Working Committee of All-India Congress Committee (an offence under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act) and (2) abetted the commission by the public of an offence, viz., violation of three ordinances by passing and publishing resolution No. 2 of the meeting of the Congress Working Committee on 12th June. Asked by the District Magistrate both the accused refused to answer questions or produce defence. Magistrate sentenced them to six months simple imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

TRIAL OF PUNDIT MOTILALJI

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

The trial of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud took place in the Naini Central Jail at noon to-day before Mr. Bomford, District Magistrate. A number of relatives and friends of the accused as well as several lawyers were present.

Syed Majid Ali, District Government Pleader, prosecuted.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud were seated on a bench.

THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Measures, Superintendent of Police, deposed that he was directed to file a complaint by the Chief Secretary, U. P. Government, and procured the warrants and made the searches of "Anand Bhawan" and "Swaraj Bhawan", the office of the Congress Working Committee. The witness, filed a number of papers that had been seized and identified Pandit Motilal Nehru's signatures.

Mr. Manohar Singh, C.I.D. Inspector, deposited an intercepted letter and a copy of the Working Committee's resolutions adopted on the 12th June and identified the signatures of Dr. Syed Mahmud on certain papers. Two police witnesses deposed to the presence of Pandit Motilal and Dr. Syed Mahmud in Allahabad early in June. Mr. Williamson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., deposed that he had a communication from the Government about the extension of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to the United Provinces, on the 30th June.

The Government Pleader filed a number of papers relating to the Working Committee's resolutions adopted between 4th and 7th June and copies of the issues of the "Leader" in which they were published. The Government Pleader submitted that the accused had sent the resolutions under covering letters to various addresses. The resolutions called upon the country and the public at large to disobey the three Ordinances and the accused were present at the meeting as President and Secretary.

THE "OFFENCES."

Pandit Motilal and Dr. Syed Mahmud refused to answer any questions or to sign any statement.

Some discussion as to the applicability of the Criminal Law Amendment Act followed. The Magistrate then framed two charges, namely, (1) that the accused were members of an unlawful association, namely the Congress Working Committee, an offence under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act (2) between the 4th and 7th June at Allahabad, as members of the Working Committee of the Congress they abetted in the commission of an offence by the public namely the violation of Ordinances by passing resolution No. 2 which was published in the "Leader" of the 13th June, an offence under Section 117 I.P.C.

Both the accused refused to plead or cross-examine or produce defence. The case was fixed for half an hour, after returning, convicted and sentenced both counts, sentencing them to six months' simple imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. The sentences were received quietly.

Pandit Motilal, addressing the Magistrate said that he was not making a request, but he wished that no matter what was supplied to political prisoners in Allahabad, the Magistrate promised to report the matter to the authorities.

A small band of volunteers assembled outside and cheered Pandit Motilal and Dr. Syed Mahmud as they appeared in the balcony.—A. P.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Not Arrested

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The news of the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is incorrect, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad addressed Calcutta this evening.—Free Press.

Lucknow Municipal Board Adjourns.

—:o:—

Lucknow, June 30.—A meeting of the Lucknow Municipal Board was adjourned to-day as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other leaders.—A. P.

Allahabad yesterday. A public meeting was held in the city which is likely to observe hartal to-morrow.—A. P.

WILL WORK FOR NATIONAL FREEDOM

Assurance To Ex-Police Patels' Sirdar

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

An address was presented at the Prantik Samity office this afternoon to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by the Police Patels of Ahmedabad District who have resigned their posts.

The address referred to the meritorious services of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and promised that the Police Patel, now resigned, would carry out in future all his orders just as they had been doing those of Government until now and they would work under him with heart and soul and carry on the present national fight till national independence was won.

SARDAR'S REPLY.

Replying to the address Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel expressed his pleasure at their courage of conviction in resigning their jobs. He exhorted them to remain firm and not to withdraw their resignations.

In conclusion he asked them to be fearless and render help in carrying out the Congress programme.—Free Press.

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and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—The following: (1) A diplomad MEDICAL, and SURGICAL NURSE on a grade of Rs. 100—5—150; (2) Three experienced COMPOUNDERS on a pay of Rs. 30 to 50; (3) One experienced OPERATION THEATRE BOY on a pay of Rs. 30. Free furnished quarters with electric lights will be supplied to all the above staff. Please apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Hajee Dawood Hospital, Jetpur (Kathiawar).
A R 2685

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS for sale of our standard bleached KHADI suitable for shirts (34" by 24 yds. weight 11½ lbs.). Only Five annas per yard. Send for samples SWADESHI TEXTILES COMPANY, P. O. Box 449, Bombay.
A R 2706

WANTED—AGENTS to sell high class TINNED-TEAS. Best opportunity for patriotic dealers to have RELIABLE QUALITY. Entirely Indian concern. Apply Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 920

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for District Agencies from gentlemen of good social standing to sell the "EVERYMAN" Policy, which permits the assured to stop payment of premiums during illness or disability and offers him a monthly allowance with free medical aid when ill in addition to the full sum assured. Liberal first year and hereditary renewal commission to gentlemen producing good quality business. Apply for descriptive pamphlet, stating age educational qualifications and credentials to the GENERAL MANAGER, Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 907

WANTED—An experienced EXPERT for Match Factory on Gujarat side. B.Sc. will be preferred. Apply stating salary to Box No. 47, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1062

WANTED—For Gujarat side, an efficient DYER with B.Sc. Chemistry, worked as an dyer for five years in any dye works. Apply with certificates and salary to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1063

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere on decent pay and commission. Apply for particulars and samples. Cash security Rs. 5 essential. LAXMI SOAP FATORY, Ahmedabad.
A R 2632

WANTED five educated, experienced and respectable youths to organise an Insurance Company on consolidated pay and allowances. Application in the Candidates' own handwriting and stating terms should be made to the General Manager, ARYAN ASSURANCE, LTD., 7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta. Candidates prepared to go to any part of India, Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa should only apply. Interviews by previous engagement only.
A D E

WANTED—Candidates to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, under thoroughly qualified efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex. Minister of Education in U. P. The new session commences from July, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 910

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CANVASSERS 40 onward to push sales Swadeshi cigarettes and soaps. Security against samples 15 essential. Apply Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 2702

WANTED—A MANAGER for the Fire Department to be opened by a well-established office in Bombay. Apply stating age, experience and terms expected to Box No. 57, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1082

WANTED—REPRESENTATIV for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co., Ltd., Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish Swadesni Hosiery piece goods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1014

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—TO HINDU-COUPLE, big room with pipe and electric light. Apply Pandit Haji Kassam Building, Top Floor, above International Motor Workshop, French Bridge, North.
C 1081

TO LET—SHOP or GODOWN 12' x 40' at Apollo Bunder. Cheap rent. Apply "J" C/o Post Box 319, Bombay.
C R 2704A

TO LET at Tardeo in Chikalwadi Road for Hindus, Block containing 1 drawing, 2 bed rooms, 1 dining room and kitchen, electric lights. Apply JIWANDAS D. SARAYA, C/o Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
C 700

Trade Announcement.

BEST FRENCH CONTRACEPTIVES for Male and Female. Best of its kind ever imported in India. Can be had from DARAB FRERES, (Wholesale Depot), 243, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R 2703

FOR SALE—Chesterfield Suite Khaki Cloth (new) Rs. 65; Hanging Almirah Rs. 30; Chest of Drawers Rs. 25; Dining Table, Chairs, Commodes, Tubs and Spring Iron Bed can be seen between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. at 71, Warden Road, Shri Vallabhnivas.
T R 2704

GERMAN FLAT and Rotary handfeeding and self-feeding Duplicators (prices from 17-8 to 800) also waxless indestructib and waxstencils and inks for all other duplicators available from the Sole Agents in India—THE GREIF PRODUCTS (India) AGENCY, Poona 2.
T 1015

HANDMADE KHADDAR—Pure white soft and durable best for shirtings etc. Price Rs. 6 only per piece of 17 to 18 yards by 27in. Best coating Khaddar in fancy check designs, price Rs. 4-6 for one suit length of 7 yards by 27in. Postage and packing free. Money refunded if unapproved. JAGANNATH CHAMAN RAM, Ludhiana, (upper India).
T 1064

Educational

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M W8

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E R2674

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M R 2701

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2615

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1930, at 6 p.m. (S. T.)
1083

NOTICE.

WANTED for NAWANAGAR STATE, Medical Service, 2 ANGLO-INDIAN NURSES, qualified as follows:—(1) General Nursing certificate and experience of nursing cases of Radium treatment, (2) General nursing and Midwifery certificates. Will be required to take charge of Female Hospital (50 beds) under Lady Doctor. Staff already consists of four English Sisters and Indian Nurses.
Apply with salary required and full testimonials to the undersigned.
Chief Medical Officer,
1065 Nawanagar State.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it has been found necessary to POSTPONE the opening of the Vasad Kathana Railway to a later date.
H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1930.
1078

NOTICE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED SOCIETY Intends within about a month from date hereof, to issue a fresh policy in lieu of the one numbered 681311, dated 31st January, 1929, on the life of SHAH VADILAL BAHECHARDAS, which has been reported as LOST. Any one having interest in or claim thereto should immediately apply to:—
THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.,
Gresham Buildings, Bombay.
1075

THREE HOURS' TEACHING IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS IN INFANT CLASSES.

Parents and guardians of pupils are hereby informed that the Municipal Schools Committee have decided to impart instruction to pupils in the Infant Classes for three hours only in schools where it will be possible to do so. These classes will meet as a general rule from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (B.T.) (Saturday time as usual). This arrangement will come in force on or about 7th July 1930.
Care will be taken to see that the education of such pupils will not in any way suffer on account of the reduced hours of instruction.
The above arrangement will not be applicable to Urdu Girls' Schools for the time being. Hours of instruction for Urdu Boys will be from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (B.T.) (Friday time as usual).
R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 26th June, 1930.
1057

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st July, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. G. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF.

GOBICHETTIPALAYAM .Plaintiff
KASTURCHAND HANUMANTHRAM ..... Defendant.

The defendant is hereby required to take notice that the above suit filed against the same, for recovery of Rs. 396-1-0 due on dealings, is posted to 21-7-30 for hearing in the above Court; and that in default of appearance by the said defendant, on the said date, the suit will be decided Ex-parte.
M. G. KRISHNA RAO,
Advocate for Plaintiff.
29-6-30.
1080

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 938 of 1930.

Rai BAHADUR BANSILAL ABIRCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff
vs.
(1.) The ALLAHABAD BANK LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Head Office at Calcutta and a Branch Office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. (2.) MEGJI GIRDHAR, a firm, carrying on business in Parsi Gully, without the Fort of Bombay. (3.) JETHA DEWJI, (4.) GOCULDAS DEWJI, and (5.) LAKHMIDAS DEWJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, until lately carrying on business as Muccadums in the name and style of Jetha Devji and Company at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. And (6.) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE and assignee of the estate and effects of the said Jetha Devji and Company, having their Office in the High Court premises, within the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

LET all parties concerned attend before the Hon'ble Judge hearing Commercial Causes in Chambers on Tuesday the 8th day of July, 1930, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the plaintiffs abovenamed for an order for the following directions viz.:—.

(1) For making and filing the respective written statements or points of defence and serving a copy thereof on the plaintiffs attorneys by the time to be fixed by the learned Judge.
(2) For making and filing the respective affidavits or lists of documents of the plaintiffs and defendants and furnishing copies thereof to each others attorneys within the time to be fixed by the learned Judge and for immediate inspection thereafter of the documents disclosed by the parties herein to them or their respective attorneys.
(3) For directions to administer interrogatories and admission of facts.
(4) For placing the suit on Board for hearing and final disposal on 21st July 1930 or such day as may be fixed by the learned Judge.
(5) For any other directions which the learned Judge may be pleased to give.
(6) For provisions for costs of this summons and the order to be made thereon.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1930.
(Sd.) MIRZA A. A. KHAN,
(Sd.) BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
To,
JETHA DEVJI,
GOCULDAS DEVJI.
LAKHMIDAS DEVJI.
3rd, 4th and 5th defendants abovenamed.
1079

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Commercial Cause.
Suit No. 938 of 1930.

Rai BAHADUR BANSILAL ABIRCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs
(1) THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Head Office at Calcutta and a branch office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay; (2) MEGJI GIRDHAR, a firm, carrying on business in Parsi Gully, outside the Fort; (3) JETHA DEWJI; (4) GOCULDAS DEWJI; and (5) LUKHMIDAS DEWJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, untill lately carrying on business as Muccadums in the name and style of Jetha Dewji and Co., at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (6) The OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Jetha Dewji and Co., having his office in the High Court premises within the Fort ..... Defendants.

To,
JETHA DEWJI,
GOCULDAS DEWJI, and
LUKHMIDAS DEWJI,
3rd, 4th and 5th defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against the defendants abovenamed for declarations (a) that Jetha Dewji and Co., obtained possession of and dealt with 574 bales of cotton of the Plaintiffs by means of an offence or fraud, (b) that the pledge of the said 574 bales by the said Jetha Dewji and Co., in favour of the 1st defendants is not valid and binding on the Plaintiffs, (c) that the sale of the said bales by the 1st defendants to the 2nd defendants is not valid and binding on the Plaintiffs, (d) that the repledge of the said bales by the 2nd defendants with the 1st defendants is not valid, and binding as against the Plaintiffs (e) that neither the 1st defendants nor the 2nd defendants obtained any right, title, or interest in the said goods and (f) pray for a decree against the 1st and the 2nd defendants for return of the said 574 bales or for payment of Rs. 75,000 to the Plaintiffs as the value of the said 574 bales, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. from 4th March 1930 and (g) for appointment of Receivers, Injunction and costs and further and other relief.
You are required to appear in Court either in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney and able to answer all material questions on the day to be appointed by the Learned Judge giving directions on the Summons for hearing and final disposal of this suit, in default of your appearance the suit will be tried in your absence.
Dated this 7th day of May, 1930.
BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
1084 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MUKUND BHASKAR BHANDARKAR, of Belgaum, Hindu Inhabitant, lately an Excise Inspector, residing at Andheri, without the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.
(1) BHASKAR MUKUND BHANDARKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Bombay Port Trust and (2) PANDURANG MUKUND BHANDARKAR, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Medical Student, both sons of the deceased, residing at Mugabhat, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.
(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) F. FAHEY,
The 27th day of June, 1930.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & Co.
1077 Petitioners' Attorneys.

Amusements.

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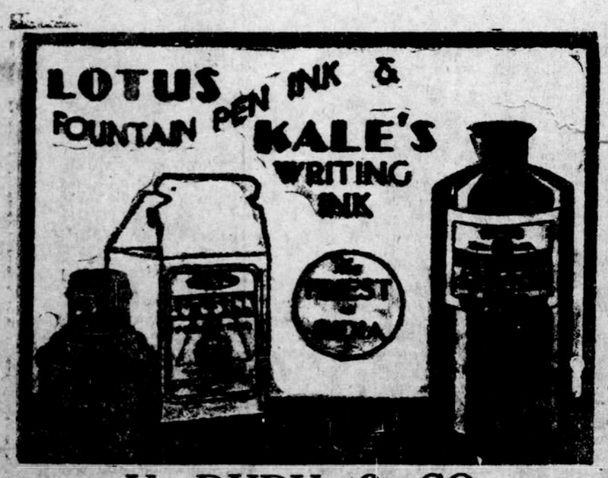

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DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA ON SIMLA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

UNSATISFACTORY DECISIONS.

Independent Medical Profession Ignored.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle" to-day, expressed his dissatisfaction and disappointment at some of the resolutions adopted at the Simla Medical Conference. He was of opinion that the proposed constitution of the Indian Medical Council would have to be radically modified in some essentials so as to be acceptable to the independent medical profession.

"To begin with", said Dr. Jivraj, "the composition of the Conference was unsatisfactory in that the independent medical profession was not asked to send its representatives to it. That being so, the view point of the medical profession could not be represented at the conference. It is true that Dr. S. K. Vaidya who is the member of the independent medical profession was there but then he was there as a representative of the Bombay Medical Faculty. He must have, no doubt, pressed the independent medical profession's points of view with his usual vigour, but the fact remains that the profession, as a whole, was altogether ignored at this Conference. This was, indeed, regrettable, as one of the functions of the proposed Indian Medical Council will be to deal with the registration of medical practitioners and with problems concerning medical ethics. The other regrettable feature is that the resolutions considered at this Conference were not previously circulated among the Universities which were called upon to depute their representatives at a very short notice, with the result that in the preliminary consideration of the whole matter, the Medical Faculties could not instruct their representatives as to the line they should adopt at the Conference, and the members were called upon to take important decisions at short notice."

"The hurry with which the Government of India has rushed through this Conference before the Simon Commission's recommendations could be known in their full significance" said Dr. Jivraj, "seems to be significant as these recommendations will have an important bearing on the enlistment of European Medical Officers in this Country, particularly those in the Army and their relation with the proposed Indian Medical Council. Will these Army Medical officers be outside the purview of the Indian Medical Council? I also fail to see the significance of the hurry with which Government desires to rush the proposed Indian Medical Council Bill through the Central Legislature at its session to be held in Delhi early next year."

DEFECTIVE PROCEDURE.

"The proper way for the Conference" he continued, "would have been to accept by way of 'Via Media', the resolution unanimously passed at the Conference of the Delegates of Medical Faculties held in Bombay, early in May, recommending the appointment of the Inter-University Medical Board consisting of a representative of each Indian University from its Medical Faculty and of the Government of India. The experience gained by the working of such a Board for a couple of years or so, would have been, I think, of inestimable value, in drafting a proper type of constitution for the Central Medical Council in this country. The period so gained would have also enabled us to study in greater detail the system of registration of medical practitioners as well as the way by which the standard of medical education is regularised and controlled in such countries as Germany, Japan and France, etc."

"Reading between the lines of the published summary of the proceedings of the Conference", proceeded Dr. Jivraj, "it seems to me that the proposed medical council is likely to be of the Federal type, with a provincial spirit markedly in ascendancy. Moreover, the Conference has adopted a very strange recommendation by which distinguished medical practitioners who may have no teaching experience to their credit, will not be eligible for election to the Indian Medical Council from the Registered Medical practioners' Constituency. No doubt, it is desirable, that doctors with teaching experience should be largely represented in the Council, but it is not in the best interest of the profession that members who may be useful to the profession in ways other than those concerned with teaching, should be altogether precluded from the Medical Council election. If the Conference had really desired that those in the teaching line should predominantly figure in the Council, the more logical course would have been for it also to resolve that the nominees of the local governments in this Council should also invariably have had at least five years' teaching experience, and the Director-General, Indian Medical Service would not have automatically been recommended to preside, over the first Council merely in view of his high administrative office."

HARMFUL

"The harmful effect of the recommendation referred to above," continued Dr. Mehta, "would be that out of 300 or 400 teachers that will thus be eligible for election from the registered medical practitioners' constituency to the Medical Council, if this suggestion were adopted, more than three-fourths will be Government Officers, as almost all the medical institutions where teaching is imparted, are, with three four exceptions, entirely staffed by Government Officers. The result will be that the Medical Council as thought of at the Simla Conference will be predominantly an official body."

"I cannot, therefore, join in the chorus of satisfaction which is reported to have been felt in some circles associated with the Simla Conference at its result", said Dr. Mehta. "Another important matter to which I wish to refer", he continued, "is the resolution reported to have been passed on the first day of the Conference by which the Government of India were requested to ask the Secretary of State for India so to amend the rules regarding recruitment into the Indian Medical Service as to permit the holders of Indian degrees to be recruited into this Service without the necessity of their qualification being registrable in England. The implication of this resolution is that whether reciprocity between the General Medical Council is established or not those holding British qualifications will continue to hold Government appointments in this country, in virtue of these qualifications only, though the Indian Medical Act will, when passed, preclude all those who are not on the Indian Register from holding medical appointments under any public authority. If the Indian Medical Council is to be an entirely independent body," emphasised Dr. Mehta, "as resolved upon at the Conference, no person not holding a medical qualification registrable in this country, can ever possibly hold any appointment in this be it on the Civil side or on the Military side, if the independence of the Council is to be genuine and not a mere eye-wash."

In conclusion, Dr. Jivraj hoped that the proceedings of the Simla Conference will be speedily available locally. The proceedings of the last year's ministerial Conference on the same subject took nearly eight months to see the light of the day and the Fletcher Committee's report on the organisation of Medical Research in India took an even longer time to be found on the market. These mistakes, he hoped, would not be repeated this time.

SANATANISTS' VIEWS ON PRESENT SITUATION.

—:o:—

Raja Bahadur C. Krishnamachariar, President, All-India Sanatan Varnashram Dharma Conference, Bombay in a statement to the Press says:—

Two things may be stressed to show firstly that the Sanatanists are by no means reactionaries, though they refuse to too the line with the secular politicians of the Hindu Maha Sabha, and secondly to show that the present agitation can by no means be postponed even to serve the so-called political fight for freedom. Even those who only cursorily glance at the position of the country will admit that the vast majority of the people among the Hindus have been contented followers of the traditional Dharmaic practices and precepts and they have equally cheerfully placed themselves alongside the general current of political life in the country. It is therefore worth while to ponder over the reasons that have induced them to raise their heads as a separate political entity.

These and other matters have been the theme of extreme disputation, though in the peculiar constitution of the Press of the land they have been shut out of the reformer's press. I wish only to state with emphasis that while the Sanatnists consider it an atrocious libel to club them with the various political reactionaries the times have thrown up in abundance, it is to fly in the face of all experience of the immediate past to expect them to postpone what is to them a life and death struggle to an era when the vocal reformer will be secure in the seats of power and it passes our comprehension how the conserving of the individual liberties of the Sanatanists can militate against the political struggle unless indeed the responsible publicists speak with considerable mental reservation. But let no one say that the Sanatanist agitation is directed against the true political aim of the Country. Nor are we opposed to the social uplift of any community though owing to the peculiarities of their position, malicious libel regarding their attitude towards the so-called Depressed Classes and generally towards social reform have held the field so far. I beg to assure the country on behalf of the vast body of Sanatanists in all sincerity that every scheme of reform which does not strike at the root of the Hindu society and its fundamental and which is directed towards an honest uplift of any class has their fullest support.

CHURCH IN SWARAJ INDIA.

No Cause For Anxiety, Says Bishop.

The "Week" publishes the following:—

A "Fides" message from Rome says:

Further assurance that the Catholic Church has no reason for grave concern in India is given by His Lordship Bishop Paul Perini, S.J., Bishop of Calicut, in an interview granted to a "Fides" representative during His Lordship's visit to Rome.

His Lordship, a splendid figure of a Venetian gentleman, tall and erect with a rich white beard, smiled interestedly at the mention of the situation in India. "When I arrived at Venice," he said, "I was stormed with questions about the turmoil caused by Gandhi and found that there was much more excitement among Europeans than among dwellers in India. However, I can only say that I have been in India for 40 years, and feel that I know the country well, and in view of what I have observed there is no reason for the Church to foresee any grave difficulties.

"Gandhi is personally a man of high character, a great idealist, but among his followers are men who could do harm. The claim for independence raises a very complicated problem. While recognizing the rights of a people as to how they shall be ruled, it is necessary to acknowledge as do many even among the educated Indians that India is not a homogeneous people, as is France or England. India should be compared rather with Europe, a continent with many peoples, many languages, many hostilities due to religion."

"But even with India completely autonomous the Church would find the inhabitants of India very tolerant. The Church is longest established in parts of India under native rule, such as Travancore and Cochin, and during many centuries there is no trace of general persecution. The few Catholic martyrs we have had in India were due not to a general movement but to local uprisings and occurred not in native ruled territory but in areas governed at the time by the Portuguese, who certainly did all within their power to protect Christianity.

Bishop Perini is notable in the mission world for the fact that after labouring tirelessly at the head of the Venetian Jesuits to build up the Diocese of Mangalore, he proposed to the Holy See that it name a native Indian as ruler of his diocese and upon acceptance of his suggestion resigned his See to permit the nomination of Bishop Valerian de Souza, the present incumbent. Bishop Perini became bishop of the new Diocese of Calicut composed of territory where in great part missionary effort was unknown.

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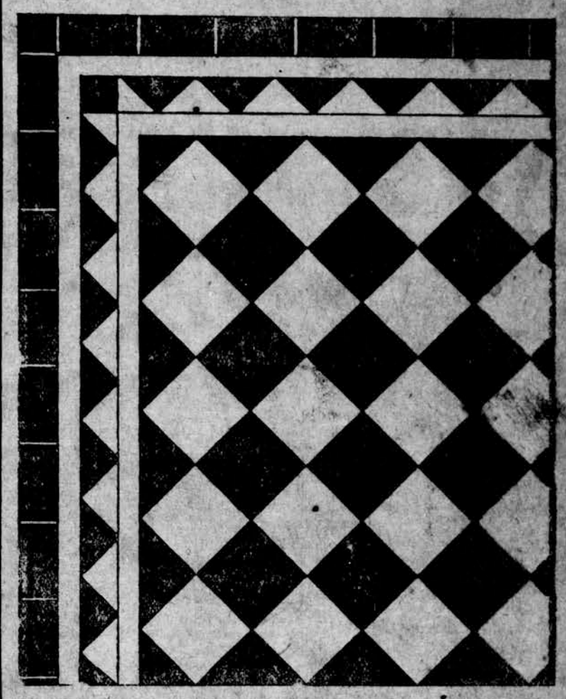

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		16,601
5th	Ranpura*	11,000
12th	Malwa	16,088
19th	Naldera x	16,619
26th	Rawalpindi	
Aug.		10,946
2nd	Morea*	11,518
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	16,572
16th	Narkunda x	11,120
23rd	Macedonia	16,568
30th	Rajputana*	
Sept.		16,601
6th	Ranpura	20,847
13th	Mooltan x	16,650
20th	Ranchi	10,946
27th	Mantua*	
Oct		19,648
4th	Viceroy of India	16,132
11th	Comorin x	11,518
18th	Kaisar-i-Hind	10,857
25th	Razmak@	
Nov.		16,568
1st	Rajputana	16,888
6th	Naldera x	16,601
15th	Ranpura	11,120
22nd	Macedonia*	10,857
29th	Razmak	
Dec.		16,572
6th	Narkunda*	19,648
13th	Viceroy of India	16,619
20th	Rawalpindi	11,518
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	
1931.		
Jany.		20,952
3rd	Mooltan x	16,568
10th	Rajputana	16,650
17th	Ranchi*	16,601
24th	Ranpura	20,837
31st	Maloja x	
Feb.		10,946
7th	Mantua	15,132
14th	Comorin*	19,648
21st	Viceroy of India	16,088
28th	Naldera x	
Mar.		11,518
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	10,857
14th	Razmak x x	16,650
21st	Ranchi	16,572
28th	Narkunda x	
Apr.		16,601
4th	Ranpura	16,543
11th	Moldavia§	10,857
11th	Razmak	9,648
18th	Viceroy of India	20,952
25th	Mooltan x	
May		
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

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x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
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NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	106
	2nd Saloon. A		B	
Single	£56		£50	
Return	98		88	

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon. A		B	
Single	£52		£46	
Return	91		81	

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London ..	£30	£52
Marseilles ..	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

SHIPPING

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every months. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
July 2nd	Ellora	East and South Africa.
2nd	Bankura	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. Ballard Estate Bombay.

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If you wish to regain your health lost by any cause, with a chapter on self-treatment with household remedies. Please Apply for our free literature.

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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@2 July
Sado Maru.	5898	1 July	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	...	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	29July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	1 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug at 15 Sept.
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakosaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	21 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	6 Aug.	24 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	20 July	27 July
Chichibu Maru	22000	31 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Aug.	20 Aug.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay. Phone No. 23270, 23788 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876.)

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden and Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 5,78,800.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

AGUERINE

FOR ALL FEVERS.

LEUCODERMA.

Surest and speediest cure all its stages by the internal use of "LEUCODERMINE." Success guaranteed. Rs. 25/1 a bottle. Apply S. SHARAN, Baliabhanga, FARIDPORE.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

Raja Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent. Abembic Chemical Works Ld., Baroda.

Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	Rs.	p. a.
W. Life	End	
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18	

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,992.

(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :— **Kalbadevi Road.**

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi.
Banda.	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Eatwah.	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoser
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1850.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS. opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

MYTH OF FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE

Sultan Chinoy On India's Drain

Mr. Sultan Chinoy in the course of a statement to the Press while condemning the Simon Commission report explains "How India's wealth is being drained from the country."

Mr. Chinoy while discussing the economic question with one of "Simon Seven" during his recent visit to England realised that India was contributing two million pounds every year for training an army in England. No other Dominion in the British Empire incurs this expenditure and it would be in the fitness of things to ascertain why this payment is being made and who authorizes such payment. Would not India save this payment if she had the control of her finances?

THAT RATIO.

The present Exchange Ratio is most unfavourable to Indian trade and deprives the Indian cultivator of 12-1/2 per cent. of his legitimate profit. Cotton and raw material prices realised in Europe and America are in sterling but the Indian cultivator receives 12-1/2 per cent. less when he has to get this foreign money changed in India. Who is responsible for maintaining this ratio at 1-6 and why is it being done?

Burma which is a part and parcel of India, produces 110 million gallons of kerosine oil and 50 million gallons of petrol besides other by-products every year. Foreign companies, who hail from Glasgow have monopolised this natural wealth of India to the detriment of the interests of Indians. These products are sold to Indian consumers at fabulous profits and at prices far in excess of prices ruling in America and other parts of the world which produce similar products. The value of these sales realised by these foreign companies is enormous and this wealth which is acquired by the sale of India's products in India but which goes out of India, is not taken into account in the figures shown by the Trade Balance.

REAL POSITION.

There is an Excise Duty on 50 million gallons of petrol produced in Burmah and the Government of India allow the oil companies a refund of this duty for about 30 million gallons of petrol exported to parts of the world than India. In the unconvincing explanation given by Mr. Chadwick (Commerce Member) in the Council of State on 5th March 1923 he tried to prove that by this action the Government of India were looking after the interests of India. Mr. Chadwick further stated that the oil companies at Glasgow had acted as a philanthropic institution towards India by contributing 33 crores of rupees in value of kerosine oil that they sold in this country, because he maintained that this kerosine oil was sold in India at three annas per gallon below the world price. He stated that this was made possible owing to Government having removed duty from exported petrol so that the oil company was enabled to keep the price of their other product down.

Sir John Cargill, who presided at a general meeting of the shareholders of the B. O. C. on 12th June 1923 at Glasgow, i.e., three months' later, repeated almost the very words that were uttered by Mr. Chadwick in connection with the gift that his Company had made to India. If Mr. Chadwick had stated that the flourishing condition of the B. O. C. was due to the blessing of the Government of India's protection, it would have been more correct, as will be presently shown.

The Oil Companies have made fabulous profits in the past and are still making very handsome profits. They have in past years given away several bonus shares and are paying handsome dividends to the shareholders. This has largely inflated the original capital.

IT SUMS UP.

Insurance, Shipping and other foreign companies are doing very large business in India and thriving on the amount of money so collected in our country. A good deal of wealth is thus drained from India yet it is not taken into account in reducing the Trade Balance of India.

Well, if all the wealth so lost to India under the above heads, viz.:—

(1) Contribution to British Government for military training in addition to the heavy military expenditure in India; (2) loss of 12-1/2 per cent. in Exchange to Indian cultivator; (3) value of oil petrol, other Indian products sold in India but actually taken away to other parts; (4) amount of money collected by the Insurance, Shipping and other foreign companies, were to be properly taken into account and added to the figures, the Trade Balance of India would have a different story to tell.

The Simon Commission admit the great poverty of India. The problem which must confront everybody is how to improve the earning power of an Indian which at the present moment is one anna seven pies per head.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Why It Is Necessary.

(BY MR. BHIKALAL B. KAPASI).

Now that the Indian public has decided to boycott foreign cloth and to encourage the use of Swadeshi and Khaddar, it is necessary that one should know relevant facts and figures. First of all we should know the import of foreign cloth and compare it with Indian production. The following statistics will be very useful:—

(In million yards.)	U. K. (import)	Japan.
1911-12	2379	1
1912-13	2942	6
1914-15	2378	16
1916-17	1786	100
1918-19	867	238
1926-27	1467	244
1927-28	1543	323
1928-29	1457	337
	Total foreign cloth	Mill Products.
1911-12	2438	1136
1912-13	3023	1220
1914-15	2445	1135
1916-17	1934	1573
1918-19	1122	1450
1926-27	1787	2259
1927-28	1973	2357
1928-29	1937	1893

The above statistics show that large part of our money is drained away. Japan has been very successful in marketing her goods and Britain still has a very large share in the importation of foreign cloth. The policy of Imperial Preference, the sham convention of fiscal autonomy and the vested interests of the Britishers tell upon our abject poverty and the deadlock created has resulted in a mass campaign to boycott foreign cloth. The cotton-industry of India is a national asset and this national industry must be encouraged and it is the proper time for the mill-owners to begin an extensive and an intensiv e propaganda to popularise Indian cloth.

Side by side, it is also necessary that the reader should know the extent of Indian colth exported to other countries. Our cloth is exported to Hongkong, China, Straits Settlement, Persia and some other countries. The following statistics will speak their own story:—

Country	1919-20 Rs.	1926-27. Rs.
Hongkong	68,400,000	10,254,000
China	79,730,000	13,000,000
Straits Settlement	20,610,000	16,752,300
Persia		18,885,000

These figures show a very large decrease and the conclusion is inevitable that there is no good marketing organisation.

The boycott of foreign cloth is the most effective weapon in our hands. The resolutions of the mercantile community of India, the pledges of Swadeshi by the Indian people, the production of cloth in huge heaps by Indian mills and the constructive scheme of the ex-President Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel blended with the mass campaign started by Pandit Malviyaji, promise a splendid success. India wants to be free and India will be free. Indians want to use Swadeshi cloth and Indians will use it. There is no other alternative.

"PRABHAT FERIS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A few words, in connection with 'Prabhath Feris' that have recently been organised by some educated young men and women of the city, would not be out of place, particularly, at a critical juncture when everybody thinks that really some good should come out of the labour of these enthusiastic 'morning propagandists'.

Whilst appreciating their move in this direction, it has been markedly seen during the last few days that no regular system is followed, inasmuch as at times three or more batches come in clash together, thus only helping to make up the scene of a 'Busy Bazar.' Consequently, their labour towards educating and exhorting the people is wasted. Moreover, the system of inundating only a few localities during the whole period will keep their propaganda work limited.

To avoid this, I suggest that all batches meet in front of the Jinnah Hall at a fixed hour in the morning and divide themselves for certain localities. By doing this they will have conducted an extensive propaganda, which is the most needed at this time.

I trust the leaders of the different batches will take this to mind and do the needful before the popular mind gets tired of these 'Prabhath Feris'.—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONALIST.

DON'T ASSIST IN SUPPRESSING INDIA'S NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS.

Mahamandal's Appeal To Non-British Nationals.

"Don't take part in the suppression of the Indian political aspirations. Keep strictly neutral".

This is the purport of a letter addressed by the Mahamandal (the Federation of Bombay Commercial Association) to all the foreign Consuls, Consul Generals and foreign Ambassadors in Bombay, for the information of their nationals.

The letter draws the attention of the authorities to the formation of what is known as the Light Motor Patrol open to the European communities in Bombay with the object of assisting the police and the military authorities and expresses the fear that such action on the part of foreigners might involve the suppression of Indian national aspirations.

The letter concludes with the hope that they will observe a strictly neutral attitude and thus not complicate matters for their own country.

The full text of the letter is as follows:—

FEDERATION OF BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.
C/o. Bullion Exchange Ltd.,
Shaikh Memon Street,
Bombay, 23rd June 1930.

"Dear Sir,

Regarding Light Motor Patrol You must be aware that a scheme involving owners of Motor cars on certain condition in what is known as L. M. P. has been in operation for some time.

This Federation which consists of the chosen representatives of the various mercantile Associations of the City mentioned in the list A hereto does not desire to discuss the details of the said scheme but would refer to the obligations which those who have joined the scheme have incurred of assisting the Police and the Military under certain circumstances. These circumstances are to be determined by the authorities and might involve the suppression of Indian National aspirations and the exuberant demonstrations of national feelings such as are being witnessed now.

NON-BRITISHERS DUTY.

This Association would, therefore, inquire whether you are aware of your nationals having joined or likely to join in the scheme and implicating of such actions on their part. This Federation would feal much obliged if you will be so good as to let the Federation know whether the political authorities of the respective countries of such naticnals are aware of such hostile actions on the part of the nationals and whether they would be prepared to involve the inevitable discussion of the actions on the part of their nationals before the League of Nations.

OUR HONOURED GUESTS.

The object of writing this is, in order to secure absolute neutrality, on the part of all, who have chosen to enter the gates of India, when this country is making such a struggle for securing the political freedom, which they are enjoying in their own countries. The attitude of Indians towards all, except those who want to continue to keep a head politically fettered, is that of absolute good will, and this Association trusts that you will be good to circularise amongst your nationals requesting them not t, take part against any political activities of the Indians but to observe strict neutrality.

Thanking you in anticipation and soliciting the favour of an early reply.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, faithfully,
MANGALDAS M. SHETH.
Hon. Secretary.

INCHCAPE'S SOLICITUDE FOR INDIA'S MASSES!

Quotes His 7-Year Old Article As Proof.

BUT ADHERES TO MOTH-EATEN THEORY OF INDIA "IN SWADDLING CLOTHES."

LONDON, June 30.

Lord Inchcape, in a statement, says he observes that some of the Indian newspapers have taken exception to the terms of his letter to the "Daily Mail". To make his position clear he calls attention to an article which he had contributed to the "Spectator" in 1923. In that article he had written:—

"It is necessary to understand the many native races of which India's population is constituted and social traditions, the age-long customs and various religious beliefs of which their latter-day psychology is a product, in order to recognise the latent strength which may be fostered to people's social and economic betterment and to estimate the inherent weakness of their character, temperament and outlook, which must be eliminated or held in check if development is to proceed.

"To expect the native India in the mass suddenly and from nowhere to possess itself of sane political ideals would be to expect a miracle; but it is impossible that a century of active British administration, British justice and British protection against internecine strife should not have created in the breast of educated Indians the desire latent in all men of all races for greater self-expression. The conception was bound to arise and having fostered it, our trust must be, with sympathy, with understanding forbearance and good deal of patient indulgence, to help India towards fulfilment of her destiny among the peoples of the world.

MOTH-EATEN DOCTRINES.

"It must be recognised that 99 per cent of India is inarticulate while the ever-articulate part is not yet wholly wise. That is the inevitable phase; but it may be hoped a phase only, and any influence that may help races of India towards the common ideal of citizenship should be, and doubtless will be, fostered by Government for the advantage of India's posterity. The forces of reform have been set moving and even if the contrary were wished, nothing can stay them. But it must be remembered that India, as to the mass of her people, is politically and socially practically in swaddling-clothes."

"These views notwithstanding my condemnation of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary campaign and its deplorable consequences I still adhere to. My affection for India and her people, the growth of many years service and close personal friendships with Indians, remains unabated. If the labours of Sir John Simon and his confreres should be crowned with the success which they deserve, and tranquility be restored to India under the Imperial Crown, none will view that result with deeper satisfaction than myself."—Reuter.

LONDON, July 1.

Genoa.—King Faisal of Iraq has arrived here "en route" to Germany for cure, from where he will proceed to England.—Reuter

PARTING MESSAGE OF SWAMI GOVINDANAND.

The following is the parting message of Swami Govindanand:—

"I have enjoyed the honour of double arrest. I must congratulate the Province for having displayed excellent spirit in the midst of ruthless and relentless repression. If the country continue to show this spirit for 12 months more I have no doubt that the battle will be decided in our favour. I, therefore, hope that the country will continue the struggle with unabated zeal and with perfect non-violence and heroism. The days of still greater repression are in store for those who have been left behind to continue the struggle. But I have no doubt that they will stand the ordeal. May I appeal to the college students to suspend their studies for one year and lead the movement after all the elders have been imprisoned."

AUSTRALIA WINS BY 7 WICKETS

Result Of Second Test Match.

LONDON, July 1.

Australia won the second Test Match by seven wickets. England were all out for 375 runs, Chapman making 121. Australia got the necessary 72 for the loss of three wickets.

189 FOR 5 WICKETS.

Continuing their second innings on the fourth and last day of the Test match at Lords England had carried their overnight score of 98 for two to 129 for two when they lost Hammond for 32.

Two more wickets then fell in 15 minutes Duleep being caught at the wicket for 48 and Hedren being out for nine. Chapman and Allen are not out with 10 and 27 respectively with a total at 189 for five.

At lunch interval England had made 262 for five Allen not out 51 Chapman not out 52.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: K. O. S B. v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

PUNJABI LADIES MEETING.

A meeting of Punjabi women will be held to-day (July 2), at 3 p.m. in Madhav Baug, to pay respect to the memory of the 9 year old martyr Rajpal.

A WARD D.C.C.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the A Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday 2nd July at 1-0 p.m. at the commttee's office.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Society was held on Monday last, Mr. V. P. Valdya, presiding, when Sir Jivanji J. Modi read a paper on "The Mandaeans (the so called Christians of St. John) of the Euphrates Valley. Influence of Zoroastrianism upon their creed, manners and Customs".

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when a paper will be read on "a few more Symbols common to India and other Countries," by Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, Kt.

"BOYCOTT-BRITISH-GOODS" STAMPS.

The Hon. Secretary, B.P.C.C. Boycott Committee writes:—

The stamps bearing "Boycott Foreign Goods" will no longer be sold by the Boycott Committee and in its place new stamps bearing the words: "Boycott British Goods" will be issued for sale at one rupee perhundred at the Congress House on Thursday evening.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

ITS AIMS.

The Bombay Swadeshi League has been organised with the following Aims and Objects.

Aims and Objects:—To encourage Swadeshi and educate the public as to the availability and use of Indian goods which can effectively replace foreign goods.

To encourage Indian industries and carry on a sustained propaganda in the furtherance of the proposal objects by means of:—

(1) Bulletins, (2) Pamphlets, (3) Lectures, (4) Swadeshi Museum, (5) Swadeshi Information Bureau, (6) Organisation of Bazara and Fairs, (7) Swadeshi Worker's training classes in co-operation with institutions with similar objects.

At a special general meeting of the League an executive committee was appointed with Mr. K. Natrajan as President and Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and J. A. D. Nawaroji as Vice-Presidents.

Further information could be had at the office of the League situated on the first floor, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay.

V. J. T. INSTITUTE OBSERVES HARTAL.

A meeting of the Students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was held on Tuesday when boycott of the Institute for four days from Tuesday (July 1st) to Friday (July 4,) both days inclusive. Tuesday was observed as the day of honour for the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the acting president of the Congress and Dr. Syed Mahamed, the secretary.

Wednesday and Thursday would be observed in obedience to the bugle call of the Bombay Students' Conference and the clarion call of the Congress while Friday would be observed in honour of Sjts. Jayant Dalal and C. M. Lohar for their unflinching sacrifice.

Meeting further congratulated Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahamed for their sacrifice in the cause of the country as also Sjt. Jayant Dalal and C. M. Lohar Students of the Institute.

BHENDI BAZAR VICTIMS' RELIEF FUND.

The total amount collected so far is little over a thousand rupees. Relief has been offered to some patients who have been discharged. A few need some rest and change of air. Those whose addresses have not been traced and who need help will please apply to the Secretaries, c/o the Congress Free Hospital, Khetwadi.

THE LATE MR. MAWANI.

The death took place of Mr. Damodardas Bhagwandas Mawani on the 29th ultimo. He was a well-known piece-goods merchant and was one of the leading members of the Lohana community. He was a self-made man and rendered valuable services for the uplift of his community.

KARACHI, July 1.

The outward air mail left this morning.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

YOUTH LEAGUE ACTIVITIES !!

(From our own Correspondent)

POONA, June 30.

It has been raining since last night. Showers after showers are pouring down. The streets have become extremely muddy, the weather has grown pinching cold, biting breezes are blowing. The elderly people are not inclined to move out under these circumstances. But like the foliage on the trees, the younger generations seems to be refreshed with a spirit, as it were. The members of the Youth League are going about from College to College to organise the three days' hartal beginning from to-morrow; they are holding a special meeting this evening for school-boys alone. They are arranging to observe the "Garhwal Din" to-morrow evening by way of a procession. The city Congress Committee is moving very very slowly. The Maharashtra "War Councils" are almost no more.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

Particularly in the two Khandesh districts and in Ahmednagar, this Satyagraha is fast progressing. Several local Taluka leaders have been sentenced at Nagar, Sangamner, Chopda, Jamner and other places to very long terms of imprisonment. In Poona district at Junnar, Ghoda end other towns and villages it is spreading. For the present, where immediate Satyagraha is not found practiable, petitions are being signed by villagers and forwarded to the Government with a view to getting the ryot's forest grievances redressed. The main demands of the people on this behalf are put in the petitions. And wherever the forest grievances are keen, these forms are being sent for villagers' signatures.

SIMON REPORT.

The newspapers continue to criticise and condemn the Report. The "Dnyan-Prakash" is writing a series to prove the hollowness of the recommendations. "Kesari" described the Report as a "rotten mango" and says that that is the only dish to be served on the Round Table. It asks what Indian will at all care to taste the flavour of such a feast? The public mind too as at a sea to know what the situation is leading to. Now, of course, the attention seems to be fixed on the 9th of July, when the Government is expected to make a statement. But some do not pin any high hopes on it. For have not several statements been made so far by the Government? The signs of the end of the struggle are not visible at least to-day.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING.

This picketing is going on. But it is said that the merchants and the picketers are not at harmony with each other. There is a feeling that, if picketing is at all to be done, the Whiteway Laidlaw branch in the camp area be chosen for the purpose. The city merchants are ready to enter into any compromise with the responsible Congress and other leaders with a view to stopping the sale of foreign cloth.

CASES.

Two or three interesting cases are going on here. The appeal in the municipal president case of Mr. Manurkar is being heard from Saturday. The case against the "Sangram" has again been adjourned to the 9th after some witnesses had been examined. The third case is that of defamation filed by Mr. Patade against the "Prabhat" of Bombay. There is much local political interest focussed on these cases.

STOP PRESS.

JAYAKAR SEES VICEROY.

SIMLA, July 1.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Jayakar who had held long conference with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru yesterday, met the Viceroy to-day. There is unanimity of views held by Responsivist and Liberal leaders and their indignation at the course of events in Allahabad is unbounded. No doubt Mr. Jayakar has communicated this feeling to the Viceroy on the subject because it is felt in political circes that Pundit Motilal's intervew in Bombay so materially advanced chances of rapproachment that Government have killed them all by submitting to Civilian's plea for Motilal's conviction.

There was, I understand, very frank talk between the Victroy and Mr. Jayakar on the subject of the Round Table Conference and on the impossibility of creating any favourable atmosphere for it if the present policy of repression is to continue and Civilian rule is to prevail over Lord Irwin's own instincts.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will also meet the Viceroy as soon as he is free from his very strenuous professional engagement over the Patiala enquiry. Nationalist membersof the Assembly are also calling a meeting on Sunday when they hope to take stock of the position and important decisions are expected. This Party has to decide whether it should stick to its Assembly membership and if so whether it should rally round it enough men to replace those who have resigned in order to keep in its charge the leadership of Opposition benches.

The Confession made by Mr. Hardy before the Public Accounts Committee to-day as result of a searching examination by Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury that Dharsana salt works are Government property, should create a sensation in the country.

I hear the Maharaja of Bikaner and Mr. G. S. Bajpai are sailing from Bombay on 16th August to attend the League of Nations at Geneva.

TO VOTE AGAINST GOVT.

LONDON, July 1.

Speaking at Friends' Meeting House on Indian Independence Mr. Fenner Brockway demanded release of political prisoners without which he said no settlement was possible. Mr. Brockway condemned Government's "Repression" and announced that at earliest possible opportuity, Left Wing Labourties would vote against Government.—Reuter.

UNION OF E. AFRICA.

LONDON, July 1.

In the Commons, replying to Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. R. MacDonald said that question of appointment of Joint Committee to consider closer union of East Africa would be brought forward at earliest opportunity at next session of Parliament.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO LOYALITY CIRCULAR.

Students Refuse To Attend Schools

HABIBGANJ, June 30.

The two High Schools here have reopened after the summer vacation, but as a sequel to the enforcement of the Circular order issued by the Director of Public Instruction, out of 550 students, not more than 50 students are attending their classes and out of 400 students of the J. K. Institution, not more than 50 students attended their classes. Armed Police guards have been placed at the school gates.—

It has been decided to start a new High English School here shortly to provide for the education of the boys who will refuse to sign undertaking required by the circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction.—Free Press.

AMRELI KHADI BHANDAR.

The Secretary, Chalala (Kathiawar) Khadi Bhandar, writes to say that as the Khadi Bhandar at Amreli has now been amalgamated with the Bhandar at Chalala (Kathiawar), the correspondence with the Amreli Bhandar may henceforth be directed to Chalala Khadi Bhandar, Chalala (Kathiawar).

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN BOLIVIA.

LONDON, July 1.

Bolivian Legation in London has received cable announcing formation of military provisional Government in Bolivia.—Reuter.

SHIRODA LEADER JAILED.

SHIRODA, July 1.

Mr. Khatkhare, a prominent local leader, was sentenced to nine months rigorous with Rs. 600 fine.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 1.

Previous Closing Rate	13.23
To-day's Opening Rate	13.20
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	13.37
Difference	plus .12

Broach Expectations Rs. 203 and Rs. 234.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 1.

Previous Closing Rate	6.98
To-day's Opening Rate	6.93
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	6.94
Difference	—.04

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THOSE RUSSIAN ROUBLE NOTES !

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states that His Majesty's Government have since decided that claims from holders of rouble notes in India should not be submitted to the Russian Claims Department of the Board of Trade but that a record of them should be kept in India pending a decision whether such claims are to be entertained or not.

In future all such claims are to be submitted to Government in the Political Department.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality for week ending June 28 was 496 which is 10 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.8. The mortality for the 26th week of 1929 was 432 and death rate 17.3 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 was 500 and death rate 22.2.

Out of the total deaths 144 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 19 attacks and 10 deaths. Plague caused 1 death. The number of live births registered during the wdeek was 397. The figure for the 26th week of 1929 was 471 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1925-29) was 370.

BORSAD MUNICIPALITY DISSOLVED

For Alleged Incompetence

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Borsad Municipality in the Kaira District having persistently made default in the performance of the duties imposed upon it by and under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 or otherwise by law and having abused its powers, the Government of Bombay have declared the Municipality to be incompetent and in default and to have abused its powers and have directed that it should be dissolved. The election of new councillors is required to be held before the 1st September 1930 on which date it is the intention of Government to give effect to the dissolution.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1930.

POONA SUMMER MEETING.

The list of fixtures of the forthcoming Poona racing season are arranged as under:—

1st Day Saturday, 26th July, 1930.
2nd Day Saturday, 2nd August, 1930.
3rd Day Saturday, 9th August, 1930.
4th Day Saturday, 16th August, 1930.
5th Day Saturday, 23rd August, 1930.
6th Day Wednesday, 27th August, 1930.

POONA RACES.

1st Day Saturday, 30th August, 1930.
2nd Day Saturday, 6th September, 1930.
3rd Day Monday, 8th September, 1930.
4th Day Saturday, 13th September, 1930.
5th Day Saturday, 20th September, 1930.

POONA AUTUMN MEETING.

1st Day Saturday, 27th September, 1930.
2nd Day Thursday, 2nd October, 1930.
3rd Day Saturday, 4th October, 1930.

(These dates are subject to alteration.)

HOW TO POPULARISE ARCHITECTURE.

An ordinary meeting of the Indan Institute of Architects will be held at the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when a discussion on "How to popularise Architecture" will be opened by Mr. Lovji F. Shroff.

The Vice-President Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga, F.R.I.B.A. will occupy the chair. Members and those interested are cordially invited to attend.

PIPE MERCHANTS' PATRIOTIC RESOLVE.

A largely attended meeting of the Bombay Pipes and Fittings Merchants' Association was held when resentment at the repressive policy of the Government was expressed and in order to show sympathy towards the present national movement it was unanimously resolved that (1) no member should place any indents for British goods; (2) no member should buy any foreign cloth.

The members have also decided to raise a fund in aid of Congress Hospital.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1930.

WILL LIBERALS BETRAY THE CAUSE?

—:o:—

We have already said how the Government communique justifying action against the Working Committee misrepresents the nature and strategy of the Satyagraha Movement by visualising "organised violence" and ultimate revolution and by suggesting that the Congress has been inciting trans-border tribes to attack British India. This is natural enough on the assumption that when one wants to beat a dog any stick ought to serve the purpose. But the communique has produced no happy impression on the mass of Indians. Protests and Hartals all over the country show that it has failed. The country has been remarkably free from any sigh of relief at its timely escape from possible disorders and chaos and we have not yet come across any resolution in any meeting, open air or within closed doors, thanking the Government for having spared India suffering and misery by sealing the doors of Swaraj Bhawan and locking up Pandit Motilal Nehru in jail. There has been, as we say, no expression of gratitude, and, we fear, there will not be any.

The communique, however, is intended as being more than a justification of the action against the Working Committee. It is a rallying cry designed to check what an Anglo-Indian paper bitterly calls "the stampede of the Moderates to extremism," indeed to frighten them away from sympathy with the Congress. This also is easy to understand. It is desired to save the Round Table Conference, but, as we said yesterday, on conditions and for purposes unacceptable to India. To "Indianise" the Simon Report at the Round Table Conference it is necessary to exclude Congressmen from it and have such Indians—Mr. Chagla rightly describes them as "men who have neither a country nor a conscience"—as will unhesitatingly and blindly sign away India's right to complete freedom. Having provided for a safe majority by the exclusion of Congressmen they propose to inveigle the Liberals and other so-called progressive non-Congressmen whose presence at the Conference will invest it with some measure of respectability wfthout being inconveniently effective. But the communique will fail as a rallying cry also. There may be differences of opinion as regards methods but there is not one Indian in a thousand who does not sympathise with, indeed support, the immediate objective of the Congress, nor is there any Indian who has not condemned in categorical terms the repressive policy of Government. The cry, as we say, must fail to rally. But it calls for an answer.

Moved by the sufferings which non-violent satyagrahis have undergone, Mr. Chagla, himself a non-Congressmen and a 'chela' of no less a person than Mr. Jinnah himself, earnestly urges upon leading non-Congressmen like his "Guru," Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sjts. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, and Chimanlal Setalvad jointly to "issue a statement informing Government that they would not be able to participate in the Conference, so long as the present reign of terror continues." Mr. Chagla's appeal deserves a prompt response. These gentlemen have cogitated long enough in anxious silence. We have no doubt that each has been asking himself the question put by Mr. Chagla: "Whoever has heard of a Peace Conference while war is going on, and hostilities have not been suspended?" and we have little doubt that they have answered: "None". But it is now time that they gave public expression to their feelings. The desperate efforts that are being made to hold to the Simon spirit, the arrest of the Congress President and the Government communique defending their offensive against the Congress constitute a challenge to the intelligence and sense of national honour of those non-Congressmen who have both a conscience and a country. They must meet this challenge immediately. The drive against the Working Committee on the plea of "organised violence" and "revolution" is intended to clear the ground for the Viceregal Declaration on July 9. It is up to non-Congressmen to tell the Viceroy publicly and before July 9, that so far from clearing the ground, Government's latest action has added one more and an insurmountable obstacle to the Round Table Conference; for, "whoever has head of a Peace Conference while war is going on and hostilities have not been suspended?" Or will they merely continue to sit on the fence until the announcement is made, reconcile themselves to its terms however unsatisfactory, and thus once again betray the national cause? They have to-day a splendid opportunity of serving their country. Instead of merely denouncing the Simon Report and asking for a declaration of policy which is sure not to meet the national equirement, they can, if they will, take such effective action as will result in a satisfactory change in Governmen policy. We mean an unequivocal declaration that they will not attend the Round Table Conference without Gandhiji and the Congresmen, that is, without the fulfilment of the terms which Gandhiji and Pandia Motilal have postulated. But such action demands great patriotic courage and imaginative statesmanship. The Liberals and other non-Congressmen displayed both these qualities when they boycotted the Simon Commission. The temptations of attending the London Conference, are, we realise, too strong for men with their mental outlook. But may the country hope against hope they will once again rise to the occasion and not betray it?

SPOILING A GOOD ACTION.

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay have shown at last the belated wisdom of listening to the repeated requests from all sections of the community in this Presidency interested in seeing Sholapur freed from the martial law regime and have withdrawn it from Monday. But they have spoiled this good action by retaining for two months more the ban on Congress flags. The reasons for this unjust embargo, which insults the national self-respect of a whole country, as they are explained in a Press Note, are amazing. The notorious Section 144 is invoked for the continuance of the ban, on the ground, which yet remains to be publicly investigated, that it was a crowd wearing Gandhi caps that engineered the outbreak of mob violence of May 8. The Government declare that "to those who were relatives and comrades of the murdered policemen and to all peace-loving inhabitants of Sholapur the Congress flag can now only mean a threat." It is an insult to the "relatives and comrades" and to the citizens of Sholapur that they should be presumed to be regarding the Congress flag as a threat. Every nation loves to have its own flag. Canada, South Africa and Australia in the British Commonwealth have theirs, but has anybody in those countries ever suggested that a township should be denied its use because of the murderous folly of a few miscreants? Government will do well to remove the ban forthwith and to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the recent tragic happenings at Sholapur, a Committee whose composition and method of inquiry will command public confidence. This is the best way to assuage public feeling. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has already appointed a Committee of Inquiry and the authorities must not lag behind in taking the sensible course of subjecting the whole Sholapur tragedy to the scrutiny of public and impartial investigation.

INDIA IN 1930.

—:o:—

It is no exaggeration to say that the campaign on which the Congress embarked at Lahore under Mahatma Gandhi has proved a miracle of achievements. Gloomy depression has yielded place to grim determination. The confusion that characterised Indian politics has almost melted into thin air. The one and only guiding passion to-day is the passion of national self-assertion which Mahatma Gandhi has awakened in the breast of every Indian. Old men and young are vying with one another in giving effective expression to that passion; and for the first time in the histofy of the Indian national struggle women—all honour to them—are standing shoulder to shoulder with men in the fight for freedom. Nor is this all. As a foreign observer has said, Mahatma Gandhi has succeeded in uniting all classes and creeds. For, despite the screams of communalists and separatists Mahatma Gandhi has brought, as everybody with eyes can see, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs, the so-called untouchables, merchants, students and others under one flag, owing allegiance to one principle: national freedom. Even opponents of Gandhiji's method have responded, in their own way, to the spirit of his message. Further, there is an unmistakable—although tragic—element of the historical even in the manner in which this passion for national freedom has been sought to be suppressed. Gandhiji's movement has made history—a history of which the future generations will be proud. But the history has yet to be written. True, the country is passing through such critical times that an academic venture will be both inopportune and impracticable. But we venture to suggest to the Acting President of the Congress that the reports periodically submitted by Provincial Committees to him should give detailed account of national activities in the Provinces as also particulars of official repression. What is wanted is that these reports should be such as to enable the historian, when peace comes, to tell the world and the future generations how India fought for freedom in 1930.

EIGHT THOUSAND MILES AWAY.

—:o:—

India's struggle for freedom and her method of winning it on non-violent lines is impressing the whole world. Eight thousand miles away, in the West Indies, people are watching the struggle with lively interest. A correspondent sends us a copy of the "West Indian", an influential journal in the Islands and the remarks of this journal regarding the Indian national movement are an eloquent reminder to the British, that if they have lost their feelings of justice towards a subject nation determined to be free, others speaking the language of Britain, nurtured on her political institutions and belonging to the British Commonwealth, have not. The "West Indian" declares that in India "the weight of Mind is pitted against the weight of Metal" and warns Britain that the "rebels" she denounces to-day "may be saviours, revered to-morrow". It asks: "Have not the English raised monuments to George Washington? Do they not cherish as a masterpiece of oratory the then 'insolent threat' of Patrick Henry? These were rebels, and with less cause than the Indian rebels to-day." And it advises Britain that the only way out for her in India is "along the path of humility and clean-hearted consideration of the claims of the Indian people." Those who have the will and the nobility of heart can visualise the Indian problem correctly, however distant they may be from us.

AMERICA'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

—:o:—

"Unity" of Chicago, edited by that devoted friend of Indian Nationalism and warm admirer of Mahatma Gandhi, Rev. John J. Holmes, has started a Gandhi Relief Fund. It is a fund "for the relief of the Mahatma's imprisoned followers and their families" and Mr. Holmes says that it has already received an encouraging start. India does not want financial help from any foreign country and there is nothing further from the thought of Mahatma Gandhi and the Satyagrahis than to accept monetary help from outside. But by raising this fund cultured and liberal-minded citizens of the United States are showing their sympathy in a practical manner with the National struggle and this sympathy will help greatly in cementing the ties of friendship which bind the people of America to the people of this country. There are American journals which denounce India's political aspirations, taking their cue from the British Tory Press, but let us note that papers like "Unity," the "Nation" and the "New York World," which exercise great influence upon the thoughtful section of the American public, view with sympathy India's fight for freedom.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE

—:o:—

Annual dinners held in London by retired members of the "Security" and other covenanted Services in India provide excellent opportunity for post-prandial oratory. The various speakers as members of a Mutual Adoration Society pat one another on the back and conclude that but for the efforts of their predecessors, gallantly carried on by themselves, where would poor India be? The I.M.S. dinner held in London was a typical example of the game of tweedledum and tweedledee. But does Major General Tate who presided and quoted with gusto the recommendations, which he warmly applauded, of the Simon Seven regarding the retention of the I.M.S. as an All-India Service know that they are regarded as an insult to them by the independent medical profession in India? This veteran applauded the 'emphatic statement' in the Report that if a medical service were recruited provincially "there would be no substitute in regard to attacks on tropical diseases." This is arrant non-sense tinctured with racial arrogance. At Kasauli it was eminent Indian medical men who conducted with remarkable success research in tropical diseases.

PUNCTUATIONS.

—:o:—

HEALTH BULLETIN NO. 1.

Bombay, July 1.

In the course of the last two days I have had a series of shocks. The first was a shock of delight—but nonetheless a shock—dealt suddenly by the news of the arrest of Pundit Motilal Nehru and his colleague. Although I was suffering intense nervous pains, I managed to heave a sigh and say: "At last! The opportunity has come." Before I had got over the shock aforementioned, I received another—and of disappointment. The Pundit had nominated the Sardar to succeed him! And very soon after, I was informed to my further grief that the latter was actually coming to Bombay perhaps to dangle his presidentship before me. This rapid succession of shocks having proved too much, I have become bed-ridden. And I am passing my time of invalidity—I mean illness—in thanking the Government, cursing Pundit Motilal Nehru and praying for the arrest of the Sardar with equal intensity.

Yes, I am, I regret to say, very ill. But to quote a phrase from the latest communique, "it is believed" that I may hope to get well in a day or two. Meanwhile "au revoir" and don't forget to send flowers and sweets. At least don't forget to tell the Sardar that I will do my best to see him in jail very soon.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

A PLEA FOR CLARITY OF THOUGHT.

(BY "OBSERVER".)

The writer of the article entitled "Students and National Movement" and published in these columns on the 28th ultimo appears to me to be one of those academical gentlemen who unconsciously produce a curious effect of amusement by desperately clinging to a dogma in disregard to the starkest realities of life that challenge its validity.

OMNIPOTENCE OF LAW!

Thus, the interesting plan of campaign or "constructive national work" which the students are expected to adopt 'without breaking any law or without committing even the offence of sedition as defined in Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code' does not fail to provoke laughter when we recall the fact that much more legally harmless acts such as instruction in spinning and wearing of the Gandhi cap have launched people into the land of rigorous imprisonment for several months. I may be permitted to point out that this has been done in spite of the existence of Explanations Nos. 2 and 3 to Section 124-A of the I. P. C. which have been quoted. The lengthy quotations, too, dug out of Law Reports, instead of bringing us any consolation, add to our sense of mockery that the law lecturer's smattering of Justice creates. Unless we are living in a world of illusion where Viceregal Ordinances, summary trials and what may be described as a Fordian production of highly "standardised" sentences form a mere projection of dreams, realities contradict the law professor's doctrinaire assertions: and this wonderful theory of what the scientific Imperialists call "peaceful penetration" in a "sphere of possibilities of exploitation" falls to the ground.

FUNCTION OF LAW.

The simple truth of the whole matter is that the students are exposed to the same consequences, if they offered to work out the programme outlined in this plan of campaign, which many of them have already invited and faced with fearless hearts and in the fullest knowledge of their position. It is at least necessary to make this position clear in the interests of truth as well as that of the Congress movement, one of the basic principles of which forbids appeal to the powers, both real and assumed, of the Indian Penal Code. The question is not one of college-room debate conducted by professorial wisdom but purely that of verified realities: any newspaper file would prove this even if the testimony of one's senses were found inadequate.

MOCKERY.

The analogy, again, that is sought to be established between Turkey of peace-time and India of to-day is highly absurd in so far as it lacks in any basis at all. Is there any sense in asking our students to suspend their studies in response to the feeling of freedom if they are to settle themselves to the activities of the post-Revolution Turkey and to generally work out a programme that may be borrowed from the fashionable "social philanthropists"? When poverty, which is a direct outcome of economic and political subjection, has been accepted as a root-cause of the miseries of the Indian masses and the whole case of present Indian Nationalism rests on its existence, it would be nonsensical to interpret that nationalism in terms of the "ideology" of the Salvation Army or the Theosophical Society. The mockery of it all!

THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.

CAN ENGLAND AFFORD TO CONTINUE IT.

(BY H. B. DIVANJI.)

The publication of the second volume of the Simon report precludes all possibility of any rapprochement between the Government and the people. The unanimity with which it has been hailed in England is as great and significant as the unanimity with which it has been condemned in this country. The gulf between the contending parties is perhaps to-day wider than before and there is every likelihood of the struggle being prolonged for a very long time.

THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

The purpose of the present article is not to discuss the respective merits of the points of view of the opposing parties. Its purpose is to try to envisage the economic consequences of the struggle and their relative incidence upon the cambatants. That the present struggle has adversely affected the trade of the country none can gainsay. Bombay on the contrary has suffered the most inasmuch as the struggle is the keenest on this side and also because Bombay is at once a great industrial and a distributing centre. The entire machinery of credit has been put out of gear and notwithstanding the recent enhancement of the tariff and the present phenomenal awakening in the country in favour of Swadeshi goods mills have not found it quite easy to move their stocks which in Bombay alone are at present in the neighbourhood of two lacs. Demand for Khadi even has tapered off and its price has gone down by quarter anna. Raw cotton has touched a level not known since 1914 and the cotton market is faced with one of the gravest crises in her history. Almost the same is the case with the Stock Exchange. Export-import trade again is none the less hard hit. The situation is as bad as it can be and if the threat there is no knowing where the trade would be landed.

of a general strike is carried out

ENGLISH TRADERS' LOSS.

Great, however, as is the difficulty of the Indian merchant that of his English friend is considerably greater. Indian trade may be divided for our purpose into two broad categories: (1) Trade between Indians and Indians and (2) Trade between Indians and Europeans. There is hardly any trade between Europeans and Europeans except the petty retail shopping trade. Now even the most casual observer will notice that the volume of trade as between Indians and Indians is a very small one. In fact there is hardly any trade where the Englishman or the Government or the railways or the shipping companies do not come in. Excepting the operations of the few Indian banks and manufacturing concerns and the speculative dealings of the exchanges the Englishman has a stake in the movement of almost every commodity in this country. All foreign banking, shipping, marine insurance and a very large part of the export and import of goods; the entire jute, indigo, tea and mining industries and a very substantial percentage of the cotton manufacturing industry are in his hands. He handles almost on a monopolistic basis the entire inland carrying trade—railways and shipping. The greater part of the receipts of the Indian revenue go into his pockets. And the great textile and steel and other industries of England—most of which export largely to this country—are under his sole control. If the Indian comes to count in this trade he comes only as a broker or a Gomastha as he was called in Bengal in the early days of the East India Company. The present descendant of the Gomastha does not earn at an average more than two per cent as his profits on the trade. As against this what does the Englishman earn? The following table will show the enormous stake of England in only one of the staple lines that India buys from her.

Profits of the Englishman in the piece-goods export trade together with the revenue of the Government of India:—

On cotton imported into England.—

	per cent.
Cotton Importer	3
Shipping agent	3
Insurance agent	1|2
Banker	3
Carrier	1

On cotton goods manufactured.—

	per cent.
Manufacturer, Spinner and maker, Finisher, dyer, Bleacher, Printer	5
	4
Packer	1
Carrier	1
Exporter (Shipper)	4
Shipping agent	3
Insurance agent	1|2
Banker	3
Government of India Duty average	20
Port trust charges	1
Total	53 p.c.

A high official of a large European concern was recently asked if the English could go on governing India by force as they are now attempting. He replied hesitatingly saying that perhaps they could but immediately added that it was not worth their while.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

A Deliberate Misrepresentation.

The "Statesman" of Calcutta has come out with a spirited defence of the Simon Scheme. That is only natural. But it has gone further and indulged in a deliberate misrepresentation of the Indian position. According to it the purpose behind the Indian attack on the scheme is "to get rid of the Report and start the Round Table Conference with a clean slate and with terms of reference that would allow every thing to be discussed from the beginning". This is precisely what India does not want. India will have to boycott the Round Table Conference because she cannot allow every thing to be discussed from the beginning. So far as India is concerned the starting point is the grant of the "substance of Independence." This the "Statesman" ignores a little too obviously. And naturally. For, to the "Statesman" and its ilk, the "substance of Independence", so far from being the "beginning" is not even the end. That this is so is illustrated by a despatch of the Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" in which a warning is given to the Government against going further than the Simon recommendations.

The Threat And Its Answer.

A threat of dire consequences accompanies the warning supported by their Conservative and Liberal protectors in England the "Europeans in this country"—"Europeans", in the Anglo-Indian lexicon usually means 'Britons'—will see to it that "a storm of a far more serious and businesslike character than any the Congress has ever dreamed will burst upon the heads both of the Home Government and the Government of India if they do any thing of the sort." We have no doubt that the threat has gone home, because "Europans in this country" are not Indians who may be sought to be put down by penal laws, Viceregal Ordinances, lathis and batons. Nor are their "aspirations" so unimportant as to be treated with sympathetic contempt. But the success of "Europeans'" protests accompanied by threats of action more serious than Civil Disobedience shows how India is ruled for the benefit of "Europeans in this country" and how her legitimate aspirations must await the whims and fancies of the foreigner for their fulfilment, if at all. There can be only one answer to "Europeans in this country" and that answer is the boycott of British goods. It is a duty that National self-respect imposes on every Indian who believes in India's right to complete freedom regardless of the displeasure of "Europeans in this country."

Welcome Move.

At the recent meeting held by Bombay University graduates to take concerted action for the promotion of Swadeshi, an organising committee was appointed not only to do work in urban areas but also to rouse the countryside. One of the members of this Committee, toured last week in Nasik and Khandesh districts and his impressions of the visit are a happy testimony to the spirit of the people and their desire to promote the cause of Swadeshi. At Sakri, at Nasik, at Malegaon, it was significant that the cloth-dealers themselves were enthusiastic in boycotting foreign textiles. Everywhere there was regret that no concerted action was being taken to stop the purchase of foreign cloth. This is an indication that the sellers and the buyers are anxious to promote Swadeshi. What is wanted is concerted propaganda to stimulate them. Our university graduates should take the lead in touring about as 'missionaries of Swaraj' and help in this Swadeshi propaganda.

The Warning.

Mr. A. M. Kajiji, who presided over the last quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, gave Government in his outspoken address a very pertinent warning. Their repressive policy, he remarked, would prove futile and their refusal "to look at the root cause of the unrest" was sure to land them in a still greater morass. The root cause is as much economic as political. Mr. Kajiji made an apt and telling reference to Bacon's dictum that "the rebellions of the belly are the worst" of all popular rebellions and his scathing indictment of the utter incompetency of Government in helping to provide remedies for economic discontent was very opportune.

PICKETING IN FORT AREA CONTINUES

Accused Asks For Additional Imprisonment.

12 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED ON TUESDAY.

How the Congress Volunteers are taking their sentences in a humorous spirit is illustrated by the retort of a volunteer who urged the Magistrate to give him a month's more imprisonment than his colleagues as he was picketing a big shop like the Army and Navy. The Magistrate of course did not comply with the volunteer's request.

Thirteen volunteers who were arrested after 4 p. m. on Monday were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on Tuesday morning. The accused are (1) Yeshwant Krishnaji, (2) Dattatram Bheru, (3) Chinai Sethji, (4) Hariprasad Ratilal, (5) R M Pednekar, (6) Narayandas Mavji, (7) Keshav Luxmon, (8) Umana Mangeh, (9) Madhav Haridas (10) Jhaverbhai Matubhai, (1)) Raman Krishna (12) Mohmed Abdulla Rahim and (13) Somalal.

Deputy Inspector Foster said that the accused were arrested in the Fort area picketing the foreign cloth shop in contravention of the Anti-picketing Ordinance. Some of the accused pleaded guilty. Madhav Haridas, in pleading not guilty, said "Picketing is my dharma (religion), and I must do it."

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment. On hearing the sentence Mohmed Abdulla Rahim requested the Magistrate to give him at least one month's more imprisonment as he was picketing a big shop like that Army and Navy. The accused then left the Court shouting national slogans.

SPREADING DISLOYALTY AMONG POLICE.

Jamnadas Ganesh and Yeshwant Rajaram, two Congress volunteers were placed before the same Magistrate for distributing seditious leaflets among the police near Alexandra Dock Gate on Monday and were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

12 PICKETERS ARRESTED ON TUESDAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 1.

Twelve volunteers were arrested for picketing in the Fort area by 2 p.m.

ARRESTED FOR SHOUTING NATIONAL SLOGANS.

—:o:—

For shouting the national slogans with the crowd while a picketer was being arrested, a Hindu clerk was arrested and taken to the Esplanade Police Lock-up on Tuesday afternoon. It appeared Jayantilal R. Anklesaria, a clerk employed in the firm of Messrs. Naginchand and Manekial, Public Accountants and Auditors, was going out to attend some office work when he saw a crowd near Messrs. Bhesania and Co. at Hornby Road. He too out of curiosity stood there and while a picket was arrested joined the crowd in shouting the national slogans. The police arrested Jayantilal also and took him to the Esplanade Lock-up. He will be tried to-day.

Another case of a boy-picket courting arrest was witnessed near Whiteaway's premises when Saddruddin Currimbhoy Rahimtoola residing at Andheri, aged 12 years, stood near Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. and began to shout "Boycott British Goods". When the police van arrived he was taken away along with other volunteers to the Esplanade Police Station. Inspector Naden in charge of the Police Station, however, did not put him on the charge-sheet seeing his tender age and handed over the boy to his father. This is the second case of a twelve-year boy courting arrest and being discharged by the police authorities as "Not wanted on account of tender age".

The total arrest during the day was 25 including Saddruddin while 23 were convicted which also included ten convicted in the morning.

DESH SEVIKAS PREVENT AUCTION SALE

—:o:—

Auctioneer Himself Signs Swadeshi Pledge

A special batch of leading Desh Sevikas picketed the auction sale of several cases of foreign "tafetas' (a kind of cloth) at Messrs. D. Vora, Auctioneers, at Hammam Street, Fort, on Tuesday afternoon. They were amply repaid for their trouble, as by their efforts the auction was cancelled, and many of those who came to bid at the auction signed the Swadeshi pledge of Desh Sevika Sangha, chief among these being the auctioneer himself.

The picketing of toddy shops was continued as usual by the Desh Sevikas on Tuesday. The shops in the other areas were picketed by Congress volunteers as on the previous day.

Several sergeants and a number of police constables armed with lathis were posted at Poibavdi Junction, Parel. But this was as a result of a mass meeting held opposite the K. E. M. Hospital in the evening, and it had nothing to do with liquor picketing.

Most of the shops and bazars were closed at Dadar, Parel, Lalbag, Victoria Gardens and other localities in the northern part of the city.

DESH SEVIKA SANGHA

—:o:—

All Sevikas who wish to join the procession in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel should be present at Grant Road Station at 6 a.m. to-day.

At 2 p.m. at Vanita Vishram (Sandhurst Road) Dr. Doshibai Patel, M.D., will hold the first of a series of classes in "First Aid". At 3 p.m. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will have a talk with the members of Desh Sevika Sangha at the same place.

At 4 p.m. all the liquor picketing Sevikas must meet as usual at the Congress House, and the picketing of toddy shops will take place as usual.

ARRESTED FOR PICKETING IN FORT

—:o:—

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in Fort area on Tuesday:—

1. Syyed Ibrahim, 2. Ismail Vazir, 3. Ismail Ebrahim, 4. Lalshanker Jivaram, 5, Somla Gopal, 6. Pandu Parshuram, 7. Sudam Balkrishna 8. Gulam Husain Abdul Rahiman, 9. Rashid Nashir, 10. Abdul Lattiff, 11. Shambu Keshao, 12. Ratilal Maganlal, 13. Subbanna Ramayyaa, 14. Abdul Rahimbhai, 15. Shankar Thukaram, 16. Krishna Ramchandra, 17. Laxman Sakharam, 18. Shankarlal Ganeshmal 19. Shankarlal Ramlal, 20. Ramchandra Narayan, 21. Dattaram Rajaram, 22. S. B. Vidhwansa, 23. B. Raman Naidu and 24. Govindlal Motilal Surthi.

SEVA DAL MEMBER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Exhorting Police To Resign.

Sjt. L. G. Khanolkar, a member of the Hindustani Seva Dal, was arrested by the Lamington Road Police, at the Congress House on Tuesday morning. He is charged with being the author of a Marathi leaflet exhorting the police to resign from service and to join the Congress.

A warrant for his arrest was pending for the past one week. He was however arrested only on Tuesday. A police party came to the Congress House and placed Sjt. Khanolkar under arrest. He was then marched to the Lamington Road Police lock up, all the volunteere in the Congress House cheering him lustily.

Mr. Khanolkar will be placed before the Magistrate on Thursday July 3.

ONE MORE TRIBUTE

—:o:—

Sir Lallubhai Visits Congress Hospital

"STOP WRECKAGE OF HUMAN LIVES"

Among those who paid a visit to the Congress Free Hospital during the last two days were Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Diwan of Bikaner, Mr. Sultan Chinoy and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala.

Sir Lalubhai in his remark says that he visited the hospital to get first-hand information about the happenings on the Esplanade Maidan on the memorable Saturday, and so he had a talk with several wounded patients in the hospital. He writes: "I got first-hand information and I feel justified in saying that the force used on Saturday was excessive and has led to the maiming of several young men and a few ladies. If His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes and the Hon. the Home Member had taken the trouble of paying a visit to this institution and talked to the patients to find out the truth they would have seen how far incorrect are the contradictions published by the Director of Information."

TRIBUTE TO WORKERS.

After paying a tribute to the workers for their splendid work and to the patients for their suffering he concludes: "I hope and pray that Government will find a way to stop this wreckage of young and sometimes middle-aged human lives."

Among the donations received in the last three days are the following:—

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Rs. 250.
Sir Manubhai Mehta, Rs. 101.
Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Rs. 100.

Messrs. K. C. Marrot have sent four bundles of Mackintosh bedsheets.

"MASSES IMPATIENT FOR FREEDOM"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

Motilalji, the Acting Congress President and the Premier of the Swaraj Government. They had also arrested his Secretary, Dr. Syed Mahmud who was a confirmed Nationalist worker and a zealous Congress worker. Arrests and sentences had now become the order of the day and nobody was surprised to hear such news. If the Government only arrest people and remain silent then victory would be surely of the people because all the 33 crores of Indians were now prepared for jail. If the Government did not know this even now they would know it soon to their peril.

NO FEAR FOR JAIL OR LATHIS.

Referring to the incidents at the Esplanade Maidan and Wadala he said that the Government would resort to four ways for stopping this movement. Arrests, lathis, bayonets and lastly firing. Indians had shown that they had no fear for jail and even lathis. They had further to show that they would even stand bayonet charges and firing.

He asked those who joined this movement to think of these things and then join it.

WON'T DETER THEM FROM THEIR WORK.

Regarding the arrests he said that the Government should know that any number of arrests would not deter the Congressmen from their work. Mahatmaji's and Vallabhbhai's arrests did not do it. Nor would Motilalji's arrest do it. The local experience of the War Councils was enough to prove this. It showed that no longer needed the help of any leader. People themselves knew what they had to do. In his opinion the Government was really helping the movement by such arrests. By arresting Pundtji they had put a new life into it and he wanted to move a vote of thanks for the Government.

Continuing Mr. Patel regretted regretted that he was left free. He left the chair of the Assembly toured throughout the country, met national workers, held consultation with them and still he was not thought fit by the Government to be honoured. He held that his services to the country were not yet so great, but he assured the audience that he had been doing his bit and would continue to do it.

MASSES IMPATIENT.

Proceeding Mr. Patel observed "The masses are everywhere impatient for freedom. Wherever I went throughout the country I was asked by the people how long they were to suffer like this. I advised them that so long as they were pledged to the Congress creed they must remain non-violent. I know the Mahatma's teaching has a wonderful hold on the people. If all the 33 crores of Indians remain true to this great principle of Ahimsa there would be no better thing, but if in sheer disgust and impatience for freedom they gave up that creed there should be no cause for any surprise. Therefore I warn the Government to be aware of this growing change in the mass mentality."

Continuing Mr. Patel made a fervent appeal to the audience to remain true to non-violence because if they won their battle in this way they would give a great lesson to the whole world.

Referring to the "Boycott week" he exhorted the audience to take a pledge not to use any foreign cloth and especially any British goods so long as Britain did not accept Indias demands. He laid great stress on not buying any cloth for one year.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE DEPLORED.

Concluding his speech Mr. Patel emphasised the need of boycotting the Round Table Conference. He regretted the attitude of the Liberal leaders who admitted the reasonableness of Mahatmajis and Motilaljis terms but had not the courage to declare that they would not attend the Conference unless Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress agreed to attend it.

Mr. Haji Noor Mohamed Mozawala and Mr. Popatlal Shaha of Poona also addressed the meeting The latter said that though the Mahashtrian leaders did not agree with the Mahatma in many respect they had accepted his lead and had done all that they could to further the movement.

"BOYCOTT OF COLLEGES"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to draw your attention to the article under the caption "Boycott of Colleges" in your issue of July 1st 1930. A statement is made that "Inspite of this resolution, the Youth League is contemplating launching picketing of Bombay Colleges". The statement is unauthorised and there is no foundation for it. As a matter of fact the matter has not even been before the Youth League Committee.—Yours, etc.,

HANSA MEHTA,
President, Bombay Youth League.
23, Napean Sea Road.
Bombay, Juy 1.

POLICE AND SHARE BROKERS' PROCESSION.

The Director of Information, writes:—

"Reports have appeared in some newspapers complaining that the police dealt unfairly with the sharebrokers' procession at Bori Bunder on the 21st June. One of these reports says that the police, after agreeing that the processionists should proceed in batches of five, assaulted them with lathis, while another says that the procession was allowed to proceed and then assaulted. Actually nothing of the sort occurred. The Superintendent and Inspector of Police present warned the leaders of the procession that it must disperse. The leaders asked if the processionists could be allowed to disperse in twos and threes. This was agreed to and some dispersed, but the remainder squatted on the road and were dispersed with force as they refused to budge."

BOMBAY OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL.

(Continued from page 1)

protest against Motilalji's arrest, 42 mills employing about 80,000 workmen remained closed for in spite of the gates being opened as usual and the siren calls reminding the men to get inside the mills for work, nobody turned up and the management closed the mills for the day. 13 mills were closed for stock-taking but the workmen observed the day along with their other colleagues in discussing in small groups the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Cinema Houses Closed

—:o:—

The Madan Theatres Ltd. closed all their following cinemas in Bombay on Tuesday:—

Excelsior, Empire, Royal Opera House, Empress, Edward and Wellington.

Other Cinema houses like the Capitol and Rialto, the majestic, Imperial, West End and others were also closed.

The following Associations among other observed hartal on Tuesday:—

Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Shree Mahajan Association, Ltd., Myraboilams Merchants' Association, Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association.

SANTA CRUZ OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL.

—:o:—

The Suburb of Santa Cruz observed complete hartal on Tuesday as a protest against the arrest of the Congress President.

Lady volunteers headed by Mrs. Gangaben Patel took out a procession early in the morning and appealed to shopkeepers to close down the shops.

The appeal met with ready response everywhere and not a single shop transacted business. They also picketed at the entrance of the Anandilal Potdar School with the result that the authorities had to close down for want of students.

Throughout the day the ladies were active in preaching the gospel of Swadeshi. A meeting was held later at Viller Villa where a resolution to extend hartal for a day more was unanimously passed.

HARTAL IN G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

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As a protest against the arrest of Pundit Motilal, the students of the G. S. Medical College, Bombay, observed a hartal yesterday and passed a resolution condemning the repressive policy of the Government.

TRAMWAY WORKERS' TRIBUTE TO PUNDITJI.

—:o:—

On account of the arrest of Pundit Motilal Nehru, the workers in the Tramway Workshop came out at noon and went in a procession from Dadar to Parel, Poibavdi. They took the workers' red flag as well as the Congress tricolour and shouted slogans showing the need of a united front between the Congress and the working class.

In the maidan opposite K. E. M. Hospital they assembled in meeting and passed a resolution that workers must take a more active part in opposing the repression and defending and helping the struggle of the Congress.

The procession was greeted by another procession.

STATIONERY MERCHANTS BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Paper and Stationery Merchants' Association held on the 30th ultimo it was resolved to set apart from the funds of the Association Rs. 1,000 for donating to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

That no member of the Association should from the 1st of July, 1930, either directly or indirectly place fresh indents or purchase locally from importing agents, or buy at auctions any kind of British made paper and stationery.

That this Association protests and condemns the action of the Government in arresting the revered Pundit Motilal Nehru, the Acting President of the Indian National Congress.

SPIRIT OF SWADESHI SWEEPS OVER BOMBAY.

—:o:—

800 Volunteers Carry The Gospel From House To House.

OVER 50,000 TAKE SWADESHI PLEDGE.

School Children Join Demonstration.

Eight hundred Congress volunteers carried the gospel of Swadeshi from house to house on the second day of the "Boycott Week" on Tuesday. The work commenced in each ward at 7 a.m.

Earlier, the volunteers marched in small processions singing songs in praise of Swadeshi in all the localities of Bombay. They again assembled at 7 in the Congress House and divided themselves into batches of two each.

The volunteers were given booklets containing Swadeshi Pledge forms and leaflets exhorting the people to use swadeshi articles. They visited every house and obtained pledges and sold khaddar national flags.

Over fifty thousand people have already signed the pledge never to use foreign cloth and always to use swadeshi goods.

Five lorries full of volunteers were sent out for street demonstrations. This consisted of singing of national songs and shouting swadeshi slogans at every street corner and distributing pamphlets.

Schoolboys and Collegians including a large number of school girls joined in these demonstrations and shouts of "Boycott British Goods" were heard everywhere.

BOMBAY BOYCOTT WEEK

—:o:—

Unique Variety Entertainments

From to-morrow (Thursday) under the auspices of the Boycott Committee, two performances of Variety Entertainments will be held every evening during the Boycott Week. To-morrow's performances will be held in the Bhavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, at 6 and 7-30 p.m. Citizens of Bombay will see for the first time through various educative tableux the good and evil of Swadeshi and foreign goods. One of the tableux deals with the three phases of India, the ancient India in her days of prosperity, then India under the rule of John Bull and the future India freed by the weapon of Boycott of British Goods and through Charkha. Another tableux deals with John Bull's good-bye to the Indian shores.

These Variety Entertainments have been contributed to the Boycott Committee as a share of their duty in the national struggle by the local school and college girls and boys. Prof. Devdhar's School of Music will be responsible for the musical items in the programme whereas the Vaner Sena will give a few of its Monkey tricks and the 'Prabhat Pheri' batch will blow the bugle call to the citizens of Bombay to wake up and boycott British goods. On Friday and Saturday the performances will be held in Kalbadevi and Mandvi, details regarding which will be announced later on.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' PROCESSION.

—:o:—

To-morrow (Thursday) the local College boys and girls will go round the city in a big procession in support of the Boycott Week. Details as regard time and route will be announced to-morrow.

STUDENTS BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION

—:o:—

A huge procession of schoolboys formed part of the "Boycott Week" observation on Tuesday.

Over a thousand school girls bearing national flags and several thousand school boys assembled at the Madhav Baug in the evening.

A girl carrying a photograph of the Congress President led the procession which marched triumphantly through Kandewadi, Sadashiv Street, Girgaum Back Road, New Charni Road and terminated on the Chowpaty Sands.

All along the route the processionists raised shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," "Boycott British Goods" and "Inquilab Zindabad".

GIRLS TAKE A DAY OFF.

Earlier in the day students of a dozen schools in Girgaum had dramatically walked out of their schools in preparation for the day's activities. They were: The Columba High School for Girls, Chanda Ramji Girl's High School, the Robert Money School, Aryan Education Society, Gokhale Education Society, Rastriya Kanya Shala, Ram Mohan School, Tutorial High School, the Wilson High School, the New Era High School and the Imperial High School.

In the night Congress volunteers went round the city in lorries covered with tri-coloured Khaddar cloth and held street corner meeting preaching the Swadeshi cult.

MERCHANTS' PROCESSION FOR SATURDAY

—:o:—

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Mahamandal (Federation of Indian Commercial Associations) in co-operation of the Boycott Committee of the Congress is organising a huge procession of Bombay merchants on Saturday.

The merchants' procession is to start from the Azad Maidan at 3 p.m. and will march through Crawford Market, Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Bhendi Bazar, Sandhurst Road and will disperse at Chowpaty.

A pageant of motor lorries artistically decorated and exhibiting Indian goods and Indian industries will go along with the procession.

The Committee is inviting the co-operation of all the merchants of Bombay to make the pageant a success. It is expected that every industry will be represented in it.

The Boycott Committee is itself undertaking to provide lorries and the necessary placards and posters but it appeals to the merchants to make these arrangements themselves to facilitate a large variety of exhibits.

Bombay mill-owners have been invited to take part in the pageant.

Full particulars of the procession and pageant are available at the office of the Boycott Committee, Congress House.

COLLEGE STUDENTS DEMONSTRATION.

Four Days' Hartal As A Protest

Four days' hartal has been declared by the College students of Bombay to mark their protest against the incarceration of Pundit Motilal Nehru, the Congress President.

The decision was arrived at a meeting of the representatives of all Colleges in Bombay on Tuesday.

The Wilson College was the first to enforce this decision on Tuesday morning. Miss Freny Bhesania had posted herself early in the morning at the College gates exhorting the students to observe hartal. The students readily responded and walked out of the College, only ten of them remaining inside.

The Collegians then held a meeting on the Chowpaty Sands at which Miss Bhesania and Sjt. Jaini spoke. The students then formed themselves into a procession and marched towards the St. Xavier's College.

By the time they arrived at the St. Xavier's College most of the students of this institution had already walked out. They joined the procession and together marched to the Sydenham College.

The efforts of the processionists to bring out the students of the Sydenham College were not successful and after over an hour's persuasion only a few came out.

Further up students of the Elphinstone College joined the processionists. Even the students of the Royal Institute of Science observed hartal.

A meeting in the Oval terminated the demonstrations of the Collegians. All the Colleges will be picketed for three days more.

HOW THE BOYCOTT TELLS.

Bombay Port Trust Evidence.

The following figures showing deadweight tonnage (exclusive of overside discharge) handled at the Bombay Docks is one more proof of the growing efficacy of the Bombay movement, indicating as it does the decreasing number of cargo ships at the Bombay Docks:—

	May 1929	May 1930
Prince's Dock	76.009	73.024
Victoria Dock	119.022	81.000
Alexandra Dock	228.601	191.778
Total tonnage	423,632	345,802
Average per day	13,663	11.155

BOYCOTT WEEK HAS COMMENCED.

WHAT CONTRIBUTION HAVE YOU MADE TO ITS SUCCESS?

REMEMBER SWADESHI MEANS SWARAJ.

ALL INDIA SWADESHI INFORMATION BUREAU.

Swadeshi Directory In Preparation.

The All-India Swadeshi Information Bureau, which has been brought into exisence in Bombay to aid the execution of the Swadeshi programme is an All-India institution. It is intended to supply a long-felt public want by giving authentic and detailed information to the public regarding Swadeshi goods manufactured all over India through recognised media of publicity such as circulars, newspaper advertisements, pamphlets, etc.

For this purpose in view, the Bureau has already undertaken the preparation of a comprehensive Swadeshi Directory which will give complete information about indigenous industry and commerce of India, besides other information on a variety of interesting subjects. It is expected to be out by about the end of August next. Rates for advertsement in the Directory can be had on application.

The Bureau is also organising a Swadeshi Museum to be located in a well-frequented business centre in Bombay, a sort of show-room where manufacturers of Swadeshi goods all over India will have a unique opportunity of displaying their goods. The show-room will be fitted and equipped in the most modern and up-to-date style and will be opened in about a fortnight's time.

The Bureau also proposes to organise Swadeshi fares all over India whenever feasible.

The institution is managed by the graduates and undergraduates of Mahatma Gandhi's "Gujarat Vidyapith" and will be guided by an Advisory Board on which some of the most leading Congress workers and patriotic businessmen have already consented to serve. Others are being approached and as soon as the Board is completely formed, a detailed announcement will be made in the papers.

All who are interested in the work of the institution will please apply for further particulars to: ALL-INDIA SWADESHI INFORMATION BUREAU, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 1.
Ockenfels, Dickman, Hamburg.
Sado Maru, Uchino, Kobe.
Wolfsburg, Schulate, Karachi.
C/Barcelona, Hill, Karachi.
British Sailor Anderson, Abadan.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, July 2.
Ahmedi, Chanmount, Coast Ports.
Bankura, Durkee, Busreh.
Ellora, Hall, Durban.
Circassia, Munro, Liverpool.
Ranee, Palmer, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 1.
Steamer British Sailor for Abadan.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

SS Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ockenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Ockenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

SS Sado Maru:—The N Y K steamer Sado Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

SS Wolfsburg: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wolfsburg arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with general cargo.

SS British Sailor:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Sailor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

SS C/Barcelona:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Barcelona, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

SS Ahmedi:—The S Hasam Coy's steamer Ahmedi will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

SS Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

SS Circassia:—The G T Coy's steamer Circassia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and pasengers.

SS Ranee:—The T M Coy's steamer Ranee will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

—:o:—

HOMEWARD MAILS.

Rajputana:—Carrying mails of 12th June left Aden June 30, due Bombay July 4 (6 a.m.).

OUTWARD MAILS.

—:o:—

Maloja:—Carrying mails of 21st June left Aden 26th June.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
TUESDAY, 1ST JULY, 1930.

1. Ockenfels N F N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.
2 Malwa, 5980, London, 12-7, M M and Co.
3 Cracovia Trieste 1-7 L T & M I.
4 India 4077 Genoa 2-7 L T and M I.
5 Nippon Colombo 6-7 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Drachenfels Karachi 3-7 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Hatipara, Karachi NF M M & Co.
9 Audyk Hamburg 4-7 E D Sassoon and Co
11 Hatarana NF 5-7 M M & Co.
12 Circassia Liverpool 2-7 Graham T Co
13 Tugela Aden 3-7 Grahams T. Co.
14 Ellora Durban 2-7 M M and Co.
15 C/Barcelona, Dunkirk NF N
16 Durenda 4450 N F, N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nizam, Calcutta 4-7, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bankura P Gulf 2-7 M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busrah 4-7, M M and Co.
9 Crosshill Dunkirk 6-7 Grahams T Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru Kobe 5-7 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Chattanooga City Madras 4-7 M M and Co.
16 Laxmi 124 N F, N F, R Assaria.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Cranfield 3213 Calcutta NF, M M and Co.
B Jalaveera Rangoon 2-7 S S N Co.
D/E Ranee Rangoon 2-7, T Morrison and Co

FREE BOOK—GRATIS
RHEUMATISM
Gout, Paralysis and their infallible cure.
DR. S. BOSE, M.D.
P. O. Saidpur, (Bengal).

F Ahmedi M Coast 1-7, S Hassum & Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 5-7 L Naranji & Co.
K Dara 3083 NF. NF, T Morrison
M Khandalla Durban 16-7 M M and Co.
N Golconda 3202 Rangoon 6-7 M M and Co.
P Vita, Busreh, 18-7 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Andijk 26-6-30.
S S Cracovia 26-6-30.
S S Netravaty 28-6-30.
Barmbeck 30-6-30.
Circassia (boats) 28-6-30.
P Vita Busrah 18-7 M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Rajputana 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Salford 4-7-30 K N Co.
Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIESBAN

Simla 10-7-30 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Slotzenfels 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
Garoet 4-7-30 T M & Co.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Boverkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Etreckerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Unicol 5-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Lanpura 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Allpore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 12-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Barcelona U F K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dranchenfels 4-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
Andijk 4-7-30 E D Sassooon & Co.
Lugela 3-7-30 G Y Co.

FOR GENOA.

India 2-7 M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vasna 4-7-30 M M and Co.
Barpeta NF, M M and Co.
Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sudo Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cross Hill 7-7-30 G T Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla NF, M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Hatipara U F M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam 4-7 T M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Cranfield U F M M & Co.
Jalaveera U F S S Co.
Golconda 6-7 M M and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Nippon 6-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FOR MADRAS.

Chittanooga City 4-7-30 M M and Co.

STEAMER FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 5980 Britton, P & O S. N. Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels 6344 Lumhoff L Edward Ltd.
Andyk 4037 Lieban E D Sassoon and Co
Lugela 346 Lujole G T Co.
Wolfburg 3827 Schulte L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Celebes Maru, 5863 Itow, O S Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bankura 1905 Durkee M M and Co
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M & Co.
Barpeta 1875 Partridge M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaveera 3084, Blatson Scindia S N Coy,
Goalpara 3216 Smee M M and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, M Italiana.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam 3334 Robb T M & Co.
Cranfield 3213 Collins M M and Co

FOR TUTICORIN.

Golconda 3208 Carran M M & Co.
Hatrana 3831 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Barcelona 3525 Hill K N & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crosshill 2305 Stewart G T Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Kingsland 2219 Beedie T M & Co.
British Sailor 1957.
Anderson A P O Co.
Aungban 3006 Bulkley, B S O S & D Co.
Wolfsbury 3127 Schulate L Edward Ltd.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Nizam	30-6-30
Vasna	30-6-30
Bahadur	30-6-30

IMPORTS.

SS "Celebus Maru" Agents O S Kaisha from Nagoya:—136 cases cotton shirting, 600 cases beer, 234 cases glassware, 51 cases tiles, 285 cases P.-ware.

From Osaka:—848 bales cotton, 258 bales cotton yarn, 480 bales shirting, 584 bales glass-ware, 20 bales glue, 89 bales beans, 122 bales rubber goods, 100 bales sulphur, 193 bales provision, 100 bales enamel ware, 800 pieces logs, 30 pieces sheets, 150 pieces almo. circles, 250 bags cement, 59 drums tar, 40 drums paint.

From Kobe:—4549 pieces aspen logs, 129 cases straw boards, 226 cases glass-ware, 25 cases vegetable wax, 75 cases camphor, 40 cases shirting, 101 cases shoes.

From Hongkong:—350 cases fire-bricks, 140 cases wats, 12 cases glass-ware, 600 bags cossia, 1300 bags beans, 1150 bags sugar, 200 bags candy.

From Singapore:—2248 bags sago flour, 92 bags damarbater, 48 bags rattan, 35 bags gum benjamin, 3006 bags betel nuts, 2000 bags staves.

From Penang:—554 bags betel nuts, 1039 bags pear topioca, 276 slabs tinware.

From Colombo:—34 cases rubber, 98 cases matress fibre, 150 bags arecanuts, 324 bags tea, 64 drums lub. oil.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 1.

SS "Mawa" for London:—125 cwts. isinglass, Grindlay and Co.

For Marseilles:—60 cases sandel wood oil, Thos Cook and Sons.

SS "Circassia" for Liverpool:—2 bales wool raw, D. Sassoon & Co.; 17 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 15 bales wool raw, C Ghanshamdas, 9 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation; 6 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, B. Karsondas & Co.; 400 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—220 cwts. leaves (Henna), Shri Rajgor & Co.

New York:—30 cwts gum olibonam, E Virji & Co.

For Montreal:—4 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—74 casks goat skin, Briskey Co.

SS "Tugela" for Rotterdom:—12,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation.

SS "Wolfsburg" for Hamburg:—25 bales goat hair, H R Rehmanbhai; 27 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 30 cases sandal wood oil, Thos Cook & Son; 6000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—880 bales cotton raw, B Carsondas & Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co.

For Rotterdam:—6000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy & Co.; 2000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy and Co.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Leith:—4100 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

SS "Andyk" for Rotterdom:—3000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co

For Hamburg:—100 cwts. gum olibanum, A H A H Mavji: 220 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Malwa 100 bales hemp, M Nissim.

SS "India" for Marseilles:—2000 cwts castorseed, Birla Bros.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

City of Barcelona for Dunkirk:—160 bales Akund cotton, N Rajaram & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co.

Manchester:—105 bales cotton raw, F F Campbel & Co.

SS "Drachenfels" for Rotterdam:—24 bales cow hides, D Abraham & Sons

SS "Celebus Maru" from Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1000 bales coton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.; 1107 bales cotton raw, Vakharia and Co.

AHMEDABAD YOUTH LEAGUER LET OFF

—:o:—

Another Jailed For Distributing Leaflets To Police

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

Mr. Ranchod Patel, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, who was charged under Section 117 I. P. C. and intimidation ordinance, was released this evening by the City Magistrate.

Mr. Ranchhod Bhavsar, who was arrested for distributing leaflets among Policemen asking them to resign, was sentenced to 1-1/2 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to 1-1/2 months' imprisonment more.—Free Press.

ROUND-UP OF STUDENTS IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

One Detained Under Bengal Ordinance

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Of the 20 persons arrested this morning as a sequel to the raid of the Students' Association, 26 were let off after searching examination in Elysium Row.

Mr. Birendranath Das-Gupto, the Secretary of the Association, is being detained in Police custody under the Bengal Ordinance.—Free Press.

PATNA ASHRAM RAIDED FOR FOURTH TIME

—:o:—

PATNA, July 1.

For the fourth time within a fortnight the Sadakat Ashram was searched by the Police yesterday. The Police, it is reported, seized several books and papers and also a cyclostyle machine from the Provincial Congress Committee, which was located there.—Free Press.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

MEERUT, July 1.

A special Conference of the All-India Depressed Classes Committee will be held on 5th, 6th and 7th July at Nauchandi Ground, Meerut, to determine the attitude they should adopt in view of the present political situation of the country. Besides many important resolutions will be discussed.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL.

—:o:—

Its Art Venture

(By Our Special Representative.)

The New Era School, quite recently organised by Mr. M. T. Vyas and his colleagues, has been working as a co-educational institute pledged to "new ideals and methods in education." The "variety entertainment," arranged on Saturday, at the C. J. Hall as an aid to the newly founded institution indicated at once the free, unconventional, manner in which it has endeavoured to educate its pupils and the popular response they received that evening from the audience. The programme of entertainment was, without doubt, varied. Music, vocal and instrumental, and dances of almost every character from the folk steps onwards constituted the programme. Fortunately, the dreary sermons that, hitherto, were an irremovable fixture of school socials were conspicuous by their absence. Vocal music, however, ought to have occupied a more prominent place than it could secure that evening. Master Vasant's apparently forced maunerisms could not procure the helpful recognition for his songs. All the three items of instrumental music, Ustad Majid Khan's "Serangi" and Prof. Pathak's violin solo as well as the orchestra of the students of the New Era School deserved appreciation. Mention must, however, be made specifically, of the remarkable grace in execution with which Prof. Pathak endowed his students. The School orchestra was, truly, a delight. It had, indisputably, the artist's touch and guidance. The dialogue of the New Era teachers entitled "The Shepherd's Talk" was another distinguishing feature of the evening. Its right appreciation would require more than the available space. It should be enough, therefore, to suggest that it had the authentic note of "Handhu Swadeshi." Both the words and the swing of the steps were typically and deliciously "Kattia" Equally magnetic was the "Rasa" by the New Era students in its charm and influence over the audience. The "Garbas" seemed hurried and, at times, incoherent. Had it not been for the unquestioned still of Srimati Taramati, who led the chorus, they would have, probably, lost a great deal of their significance. Srimati Taramati was an exception for other reasons as well. Her costume, in red and black, was perfect in taste. Her rhythm was, naturally, faultless and, instinctively, vigorous. The novel dances by Miravati Devi and Hima added, to the number and variety of the dances. The Radha Krishna "Ballet" was, in many ways, a mistake. Its redeeming features were, decidently, the solemn restraint of Revati Devi who opened and closed the "ballet" and the unobstrusive prelude by Miss Kamla, Miss Sarla and Hima.

IRATE SCHOOL MISTRESS.

—:o:—

Objects To Khadi.

AND CONGRESS SLOGANS

LAHORE, July 1.

Purshottamlal Sondhi, Managing Director of the "Bandemataram", has been appointed as the "Dictator" of the Punjab "War Council."

Due to the action of the authorities, serious discontent is seething among the school girls attending the Lady Maclagan Girls' High School, Lahore. It is alleged that a few days ago a number of girls were expelled from the school for coming to the school attired in Khaddar, which the student resented. The students, therefore, decided to picket the school yesterday. As a school 'bus was bringing a contingent of students, they cried "Inqullab Zindabar."

This proved too much for the Principal who has written to the guardians complaining to them about it. Stating that the privilege of using the school conveyances by students would be withdrawn henceforth, and that the guardians should see the principal in the office immediately. Many Indian parents have decided to withdraw their wards from the school.—Free Press.

BENN NOT TO VISIT INDIA

—:o:—

Silence On Simon Report Procedure And R. T. C.

LONDON, June 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Benn stated that at present, he had no intention of visiting India during the Parliamentary recess.

He further stated that for the moment, he had nothing to add to the statements already made with reference to the further procedure regarding the consideration of the Simon report and regarding the Round Table Conference. The translation of the Simon Report into foreign and principal languages of India he said was still being considered. The obstacle as far as European languages were concerned, related to the question of publication. He added that the question of issuing a summary of the report at popular price was being carefully examined.—Reuter.

BAGALKOT LIQUOR PICKETING.

—:o:—

BAGALKOT, July 1.

Picketing continued yesterday. There were six arrests, but five were released. Sjts. Kurbet (a resigned postman) and Nimbalkar, yesterday's victims, were sentenced to two weeks.

Complete hartal observed here and a huge procession started in the evening.

INCREASED RAIN IN KATHIAWAR.

—:o:—

General Remarks.—The Arabian Sea depression crossed the coast early this morning and now lies over Cutch. Rainfall has again been extensive and locally very heavy in Gujarat. The Bay storm has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in the north Madras Coast and the east Central Provinces, and is crossing the Orissa Coast near Puri. The monsoon is active in the Konkan, the Deccan, Sind and the west Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan, south Hyderabad and the north Madras Coast, and local in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Deccan with a few falls in the south-west Punjab and east Rajputana. Skies are overcast in the Konkan, Malabar, Mysore, the north Madras Coast and Gujarat, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country, and lightly to moderately clouded generally elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the north Madras Coast, Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan, and drier in the United Provinces and east Central India. Temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces, and below it in the Punjab, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the north Madras Coast. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 107 deg. at Nowgong.

Forecast.—An increase in Kathiawar, south Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the north Madras coast.

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—

Colaba Observatory past 24 hours 1.27", Total from 1st June to date 27.98" (8.89" above normal).

St. George's Hospital past 24 hours 1.72", Total from 1st June to date 28.85".

J. J. Hospital past 24 hours 1.50"

Total from 1st June to date 26.59"

Maximum temperature 83 deg. (3 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 74 deg. (3 deg. below normal).

Squally weather.

Arabian Sea Depression.

—:o:—

POONA, July 1.

The Arabian Sea depression crossed the coast early this morning and now lies over Cutch. Rainfall has been extensive and locally very heavy in Gujarat. The Bay storm has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Orissa, North Madras Coast and East Central Provinces and is crossing Orissa Coast near Puri. The monsoon is active in Konkan, Deccan, Sind, West Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Burma and is strengthening in Assam and Bengal. Light extensive rain has again fallen along the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, South Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast and local in Assam, Bihar, West United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Deccan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in South-East Punjab, Kashmir, and East Rajputana.

Forecast:—Further decrease in and along the Punjab and Kumaon Hills, increase in Kathiawar, South Rajputana, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast and in North-East India and Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning:—During the next twenty-four hours locally heavy rain is likely to continue in Gujarat, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast and extend in Rajputana and in Tenasserim.—A. P.

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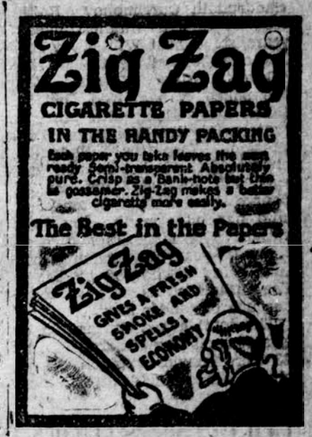

DISCARD USE OF FOREIGN YARN AND CLOTH.

—:o:—

NAGPUR TEXTILE WORKERS' APPEAL.

(Through The Nagpur Textile Union.)

NAGPUR, June 30.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nagpur Textile Union, under the presidentship of Mr. Ruikar, resolutions were passed requesting the authorities of the Empress and Model Mills to discontinue at an early date the use of foreign cloth and yarn in the mills, and authorising Mr. Ruikar to arrange quarterly meetings between Sir Sorabjee Mehta, Manager, the Empress Mills, and the Union representatives, to promote good-will and better understanding between employers and employees. The Committee also called upon all the employees to discard intoxicating drinks.

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9½ " "	5	2	0	" "
4½ " "	2	12	0	" "
2 " "	1	5	0	" "
1 " "	0	12	0	" "

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What the People Say

INDIAN MADE ARTICLES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are many Industries in India who manufacture best commodities quite equivalednt in quality to foreign made brands. But such articles are never known to people outside the town or the province where they are manufactured. It is entirely due to the lack of advertising and proper marketing, as sales promotion and proper publicity are essential to popularise any merchandise. We read how big manufacturing concerns in England and America spent large sums of money on advertising anticipating better sales at a future date if not immediately in the same year and push their articles in various countries.

Indian manufacturers have not learnt the value of advertising and if they at all advertise they expect their profit and increased sale no sooner they advertise. Their advertising allocations are always poor and they especially do not understand that the article introduced first in the market requires wide publicity. They never set apart sufficient money for publicity in order to make known their products all over the country. The failure in most cases is due to the lack of knowledge of the scientific methods of introucing the articles.

Indian manufacturers have failed to understand how rapidly the newspaper Press all over India advance in circulation and how our countrymen of all classes feel the necessity of subscribing to the Indian owned Nationalist papers. Most of the advertisements which appear in our Press are for foreign articles. The foreign manufacturers have fully realised the value of Indian Press for advertising while our merchant class safely ignore them. They have not learnt that advertising pays. Owing to the failure of our manufacturers advertising through the Press we find most of the best articles prepared in our country are never known to many people of our own soil. As far as I know, India manufacturers most of the toilet perfumes and other daily necessities used in every Indian Homes. Inspite of these manufactures which are similar in quality to foreign made stuff, India still imports a large quantity every year amounting to a big sum.

I have to insist that advertising in newspapers is most important to promote sales of our articles. The Godrej Toilet Soap, one of the best toilet soaps Indian concerns ever produced, is not well known amongst our people. The products of Bengal Chemical Works which are of superior quality, are not known to people outside Bengal and even there be any agency representing them in other provinces, their articles are not brought to the notice of the public. I could mention some more instances in support of my argument as I have further list of best Indian made articles which are not widely known to the people all over India.

In order to popularise articles made in this conntry I would suggest forming a Central Board of Trade similar to the Empire Marketing Board formed in England by non-official Indians connected with the commerce of the country. In Bombay the Indian Insurance Companies have formed themselves into an Association and through the Secretary of the Association they carry on propaganda work to induce people to insure in Indian Insurance Companies. Similarly the Indian Concrete Association of Bombay is formed by the Cement manufacturers of India.

Likewise, the Association which I suggest, should employ wholetime Secretaries and other staff who should work always in conjunction with the Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce all over the Presidencies to promote sales and popularise Indian Made articles. They should investigate the market and submit reports on the various articles imported to this market suggesting to the Indian Manufacturers the necessity of preparing attractive cartoons to sell their goods and generally other improvements to gain the confidence of the buying public. In each and every Nationalist Indian papers space should be booked by the above Association who should advertise in turn all the articles manufactured in India. In this respect co-operation of the newspapers are very essential as they should give all possible help for inserting free "write ups" on the articles advertised to draw the attention of the public.

As it is essential that there should be stockists for such articles to find effecting sales in each and every town throughout India, the Association should assist the manufacturers in establishing business connections with the local traders everywhere. The Board should be supported financially by the Indian Manufacturers who are members of the Board and who should subscribe yearly certain amount which is fixed by themselves. The Association should have their own office in all the important centres in India.

Unless and until we work on propaganda through the Press, which has a strong pulling power, it is my firm conviction that we cannot achieve our object and stop the import of foreign articles to this country. I admit that many improvements could be outlined by abler men on the basis of my above suggestions. Will the Indian Chamber of Commerce all over the country, their Central Organization, the Indian Mill Owners' Association and other similar institutions move in the matter and try to organise an Indian Marketing Board on the lines suggested? I hope our business magnates all over India will try to help the cause of India as I feel sure that every patriotic Indian will lend his sopport to see Indian concerns flourish and be proud of them. India expects every man to do his duty and I trust the merchant community taking advantage of the present opportune moment will arrange for the wide publicity of the various articles manufactured in this country, and form a Marketing Board sooner.—Yours, etc.,

"PUBLICITY."

Calcutta, June 23.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S BAN.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The writer, having served for eight years in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the Indian Defence Force, can claim to possess some knowledge of strategy, and at any rate more than both the Police Commissioner and the Presidency Magistrate, both of whom, while they are responsible for public peace, are ordinary mortals not free from "Humanum errare est". Again they being subject to the Executive and thus free from interference of superior judicial officers, it is the concern of every citizen in his own interest as also in the interest of good government, to know whether the Magistrate did make independent enquiries, and use his own knowledge in judging the situation as put before him,

The basis upon which Mr. Dastur relied in making the order is: "It was made to appear and, therefore, appeared to him that the conduct of the Congress Volunteers and other bodies of persons, who were drilling, exercising, and moving in formation, in the Esplanade Maidan, within sight of and in proximity to the Indian Infantry Regiments, was of such a nature as to lead to annoyance and provoke breach of public peace, riot or affray".

Under the circumstances I think, it is not too much to expect Sir Frederick Sykes to interrogate the C. P. Magistrate as follows:—

1. Regulars and Volunteers, before, during, and after the war have been continually drilling, exercising, and moving in formation in this very place. Has that ever led to any annoyance, breach of public peace, riot and affray?

2. Congress Volunteers themselves have been drilling at that public place so many times before. Has that ever led to troubles now anticipated by Mr. Dastur?

3 Since he was putting his seal on such a drastic measure did he care to find out what is the number of people generally collected to see the Congress Volunteers drilling there?

4. To what "nature of conduct" did he refer to?—Yours, etc.

C. F. L.

Bombay, June 28.

A WELCOME DECISION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was glad to read in the "Bombay Chronicle" about the decision of the Muslims and Parsees not to participate in the forthcoming Quadrangular cricket match in Poona, thus raising their protest with their Hindus brethren against the repressive policy of the Government. I was one of the recepient of the lathi blow on the Maidan on Saturday last and am now confined to bed here in Poona. The lathi charge made on the public was not justified and especially that on the women. I am sure the visit of Pandit Motilal to Bombay must have kept the movement going on vigorously and I hope to join the same when I return to Bombay as soon as I am better.

I take this opportunity of congratulating the Committee of the Muslim Gymkhana on their decision.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL SHAKUR HASSAN.
2401A, East Street,
Poona, June 2.

SUPPORT INDIAN BANKS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present all our eyes are turned to the very grave political situation of our country and a great number of resolutions of various sorts are passed at the several meetings held in the different parts of the country in support of everything Swadeshi. The Bombay Presidency has taken a great and active part in this movement at the call of the sage of Sabarmati and we find in the city of Bombay great excitement and the people are doing their best to give their share to bring the present movement to a successful issue.

Boycott of foreign and British goods is preached all over the country and we are quite sure of its success. Foreign cloth shops and liquor shops and even cinema theatres are successfully picketed. If I am not mistaken several associations have resolved to have no connections with English banks in our country. There are many foreign Banks in the country which pay fat dividends to their foreign shareholders at the expense of India. Cannot the Indian people stop this? Will they not show their patriotism by boycotting these institutions and have dealings with prominent Indian Banks, which are managed by Indians with Indian Capital and Indian labour, for example, the Central Bank of India, Limited"—the largest and the biggest Bank in India, managed entirely by sons of India, can, very well, afford to give all the facilities to their customers. Its Board of Directors are all prominent Indian businessmen and under the management of that great Indian banker, Mr. Pochkhanawala, it has made its name famous all over the country. This is one of the Banks with the largest amount of capital and reserve, which will be quite prepared, I suppose, to cater for all the wants of our merchants. I am a strong admirer of this institution and I have recommended the same to scores of my friends to their entire satisfaction. Can we not Indians once and for all determine to support this great institution and all other purely Indian banks.

If our different mercantile associations resolve to support our own Banks they will be doing a great deal of good to their country and will help India, in winning Swaraj.

We Indians are pointed out to be very much backward in banking as compared with other countries of the world. We are blamed for not supporting and giving banking facilities to millions staying away from towns. Then is it not our duty as Indians to support and encourage the already existing Indian institutions, which will be only too pleased and which have proved themselves to be quite capable of doing any kind of banking work? Encourage our Indian Banks and see what benefit the country derives from their prosperity. They are sure to open branches even in the interior parts of the country and help the cultivators and dealers and save them from the clutches of sowkars. We shall have thus the satisfaction that our own money is utilised for better purpose in our own country and thus will prevent the foreigners from getting any benefit out of it. Can we for even a minute believe that the Indians are not capable of conducting Banks? Has not Mr. Pochkhanawala, for instance, whose bank has weathered several storms, proved that given proper opportunities and support, Indians are second to none in banking business. Is it not true that in the prosperity of our Indian banks lies the prosperity of our own country.

I appeal to all my Indian brothers, and also those who love India, to support our own national institutions. It is no use passing resolutions; this is the time to work and show to the world at large what united India can do.

I think now all the merchants will make it a point to have all their dealings with Indian Banks and thus prove their mettle by actual deeds.

The leaflet issued from the Government Central Press and then withdran tried to impress that in India, we have no first class Indian Banks and, therefore, we should patronise the British Banks.

Instead of investing money in gold and keeping it locked up for a considerable time, we should all support our Indian concerns, open our accounts there, do all sorts of exchange and banking business with the Indian concerns and thus prove to the world that India can very well do without British banks. Will the Indian merchants come forward and support our national institutions?

My answer is yes.—Yours etc.

BEAUMONT.

SARDAR'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Sardar is expected in Bombay very shortly to study what we have done during the time he was behind the prison bars and I hope the public of Bombay will give him a proper reception. I am certain people will go to station and will arrange a procession and public meetings but if we arrange one or more public meetings the public should be advised by tickets and the fund should be handed over to the Congress hospital. I hope the Bombay public in general and those who have sympathy with the present movement in particular will agree with my suggestion.—Yours, etc.

SARDAR.

Recipe No. 2

Tomato Soup

2 cups tomato pulp
2 onions
2 qts. soup stock
4 tablespoons spaghetti
2 tablespoons Cocogem

Chop the onions and fry in hot Cocogem. Add the cooked tomato pulp and soup stock. Let cook for one hour. Add the spaghetti and cook slowly for half an hour. Salt and pepper to taste.

Do *you* make Tomato Soup this way?

EASY to make and always appreciated, Tomato Soup makes an excellent first or second course for almost any menu And made this way with a little onion and spaghetti it becomes more delicious than ever. Try it for dinner to-night—tell your cook to follow the recipe given above.

And see that he uses Cocogem, not only for preparing the onions, but in the cooking of the dishes to follow. So much better as a cooking medium than ghee, lard, butter or suet, Cocogem is not only *absolutely pure*, but is actually better for you . . . it contains 550 calorific food units more than are in cooking butter and is 97.9% digestible!

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HINDU SABHA AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is no exact equivalent in English of "dharma". The entire conception is peculiarly Hindu. Some advanced thinkers hold that the observance of "dharma" has kept the Hindu race alive for such a long number of centuries. Many of the ancient races have perished but thank God, we Hindus are still a living people. Why? Because in most trying circumstances and in face of most tremendous temptations we have not forsaken our "dharma." The whole idea of "dharma" is fascinating and elevating and inspiring. A Hindu performs his "dharma" and to him it is a matter of no consequence whatsoever whether others perform theirs or not. The performance of "dharma," according to a Hindu, is without consideration and unconditional. A thing is done for the sole reason that it is the right thing to do. Our race has passed through many vicissitudes. In our long history we had to face troubles infinitely more serious than the present. Seldom has our faith faltered in the past; is it going to falter on the present occasion? I hope not.

If the general suspicion be well-founded, the Congress is going to be excluded from the Round Table Conference. An English friend in touch with members of Parliament and other politicians writes from London:—"I understand that there is to be an attempt to split opinion, that is to say, to bring the Liberals and Moderates to the Conference. Opinion here does not think that the presence of the Nationalists is desired." Be that as it may, most probably an attempt will be made to include the Hindu Sabha. Shall the Hindu Sabha respond to this invitation? In my own mind I am perfectly clear that it should not. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, than whom it is difficult to find a truer Hindu in public life, has openly declared that in the present agonising condition he will never join the Conference.

Look at the tragedy of the situation. The greatest Indian is in internment. Hundreds of his followers men as well as women like Srimati Sarojini Naidu have been clapped in prison. Police assaults and lathi charges have not ceased. Repression is in full swing on the top of it all comes the insulting document of Sir John Simon and his British associates. Its reception in the press in England and the Anglo-Indian press in this country is not without its meaning and significance. In view of these tragic happenings, what, I ask with all respect, is the plain duty of the Hindu Sabha

The object of the London Conference is settlement by negotiation. We have been told times out of number that the representatives of India and of Britain will meet on terms of perfect equality. Negotiation postulates, at any rate, temporary cession of hostility. Who has ever heard of negotiation between two parties, when one of them is suffering horrors and agonies? If there is to be real negotiation between equals let it be carried on on the principles which are well-recognised all over the civilised world. otherwise I am constrained to say that all this talk about negotiation and equality leaves us utterly cold.

I am not here concerned with the wisdom or unwisdom, the usefulness or harmfulness of the campaign of civil disobedience. Personally I do not quite agree with it, but the sole question before us at the moment is, is it consistent with the dignity and self-respect of the great Hindu race to participate in the Conference in the existing unhappy conditions? The Hindu Sabha's position is clear. It should say to Government: "We are more anxious than you can ever be for the peaceful and honourable settlement of the Indian problem. We shall be delighted to go to London if you will only make it possible for us to do so. Pray let us have a precise idea of what we have to do in London. We refuse to discuss the question of India's fitness for Dominion Status, but we are willing, nay eager, to settle those fleeting provisons and safeguards which may be found necessary during the period of transition before the entire power is transferred from you to us. You should repeal your repressive measures and grant an amnesty to political prisoners and Mahatmaji should call off civil disobedience. But this is absolutely certain that with Gandhiji and other patriots in jails, we will not go anywhere near your London Conference."

Some friends—I hope their number is not large—might feel inclined to prefer expediency to honour. They might think that it would be unwise to let judgment go against us by default more particularly when other communities would join the Conference. What a weak thought! What a lack of faith in our own strength! Did we think in this unmanly fashion, when to vindicate our national honour and prestige, we boycotted the Simon Commission? My answer to such doubting friends is twofold:—(1) If it is our "dharma" to abstain, no consideration should make us swerve from the right path. Sri Ram Chandra banished himself into jungle for fourteen years rather than forsake his "dharma." Our history is full of such examples and shall we remain uninspired by them? (2) No Conference can be complete without the Congress and the Hindu Sabha. The Congress is the biggest organisation in the country and next to it comes the Hindu Sabha. The settlements of the Conference will not be accepted by the country and like the Partition of Bengal will be unsettled. The only finality in politics is brought about by our cowardice and loss of faith in ourselves.

The time for decision is approaching. The Hindu Sabha will soon have to make up its mind whether with Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, the founder of the great Kashi Vishwa Vidyalafa (the Hindu University) than whom no Hindu has worked with greater devotion and zeal for the cause of Hindus and the Hindu Sabha, it will unhesitatingly tread the path of "dharma" or desert him and Gandhi and go the way which leads to loss of Mahatma national dignity and honour. It is gratifying to read in the press that the Christian Conference, I think of the Central Provinces, has adopted the attitude I am pleading for. Shall the Hindu Sabha lag behind the Christian Conference? All honour to our Christian brethren for giving the lead, I have confident hope that the Hindu Sabha by its manly and far-sighted attitude will enhance its reputation and prestige.

A word more. Some Hindus may insist on no conditions. Their participation may be deplroed but no one should question their motives. We have, in the past, suffered a great deal by internal bickerings and dissensions, let us now stop it once for all. I am afraid some eminent and distinguished Hindus may join the Conference, but they will not represent us. With the chief representative in internment we positively refuse to be represented by anybody else.—Yours, etc.,

(MUNSHI) ISWAR SARAN.

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Allahabad.

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TEMPTED EAST-END BOYS.

—:o:—

"Terribly Hard To Go Straight."

—:o:—

"The East End of London is a terribly hard place for a boy to go straight, even if he wants to."

Mr. W. Clarke Hall, the Old-street magistrate, made this pronouncement on an address he gave to the Royal Institute of Public Health Congress, at Portsmouth in mail week:

"I send four hundred letters at Christmas time to my boys", the magistrate added, referring to the problem of the delinquent child.

"When visiting an industrial school", he continued, "I talked to a boy I had sent there."

"He produced from under his jersey a tattered piece of my letter, which he had carried there for a year.

"It was the only letter he had ever received.

"There is so much the whole community can do for these friendless boys".—"Daily Herald."

THE R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Viceroy's "Hopes."

The special Simla correspondent of the "Tribune" wires under date June 25 as follows:—

I understand that a series of Executive Council meetings have been necessary to determine as to what instructions to send to the Provincial Governments regarding the nature of examination of the Simon report which they should hold. Originally these instructions were intended to be issued along with the publication of the report on the 24th but the recommendations being staggering., Simla decided to await its reception in the country. This has now shown that the whole country is against it.

On the other hand difficulty is caused by the fact that while Indian opinion is so greatly indignant, Civil Service opinon is different. So that it will not be surprising if there is a serious difference of opinion almost an equal division of opinion in the ranks of the Viceroy's cabinet itself. To solve these differences would be a task of immense difficulty in view of the character of the report and the backing which the British Press is giving to the Die-hard plea. In any case the Viceroy has the right, even without consulting his Councillors, of making a speech to the Assembly according to his personal convictions. Whether he will do so or not remains to be seen.

But there is not the least doubt here that the silence imposed constitutionally by the necessity for awaiting the report is now over and there is every possibility indeed certainty of the Viceroy making an early declaration of his frank views on the report.

A CLEAN SLATE.

Plans for the Round Table Conference are being pushed undetterred by this Simon bombshell and it is held that the report only makes the task of the conference more easy in writing on a clean slate. Immense difficulty is, however, expected in convincing British opinion on the subject of reforms. The office here is preparing the date for the conference and it appears that Mr. Haig, Acting Home Member, would represent the Government of India at the London Conference, a role in which he previously figured on the occasion of the Lee Commission enquiry.

BAIT FOR CONGRESSMEN.

In the meantime I am authoritatively informed that there is no basis for the report that the Government has decided not to call Congressmen to the conference. In fact, I am told, it is because of the Viceroy's anxiety to have them at the Conference that he is not prepared to announce prematurely the terms of reference lest their definition makes for a definite bar against the Congressmen walking into the conference room.

Though the clouds are darker in England than in India the Viceroy hopes to pilot the ship successfully and drive it home to his people through an early declaration that what they are up again in India is a whole nation, most sensitive to her honour and most responsive to the call of nationalism and that the economic safety of the Empire on which Lord Rothermere is laying such emphasis can come about only by responding to India's nationalism by Britain's friendship. Whether the Irwin cult prevail or the Punjab cult remains to be seen, but that the Viceroy is in earnest there is no doubt. He seems determined either to make for peace or break in the process and I understand that if need be, he may be given an extension of term of office.

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Unserviceable stores such as kerosine and other oil tins, powras, showels, iron and steel articles, empty drums, pick-axes, hospital accessories, tanks, water hand-carts, engineering stores, pipes and fittings, barrels, canvas hose, carts and wheels, rubber and leather scrap, tubes and tyres, cots, chimneys, E. globes, cylinders, bottles, copper, brass, aluminium and C. I. scrap, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 30.

July	13.46—.13
October	13.25—.03
December	13.42—.05
January	13.46—.05
Middling Spot	13.55—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 30.

July	13.09—.09
October	12.98—.04
Middling Spot	12.76—.18

New York 11-45 a.m.—

July	13.40
October	13.21
October (New Contract)	12.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 30.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 30.

	Opening	Closing
July	7.21	7.14—.15
August		7.06—.05
September		7.02—.05
October	7.05	6.98—.04
November		6.98—.04
December		7.00—.03
January	7.00	7.02—.04
February		7.05—.04
March	7.15	7.10—.04
April		7.13—.04
May	7.22	7.17—.03
June		7.19—.03
July		7.21
Middling Spot		7.53—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 30.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.20
Scinde, Fine	4.45
Scinde, Superfine	4.70
Bengal, Good	3.95
Bengal, Fully Good	4.20
Bengal, Fine	4.45
Oomra, Good	4.20
Oomra, Fully Good	4.50
Oomra, Fine	4.80
Broach, Fully Good	5.15
Broach, Fine	5.40
Broach, Superfine	5.65

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, June 30.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
June/July sellers 34/3.

Barlettta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
June/July sellers 33/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
July sellers 37/3.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
July sellers 35/-.

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EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 30.

July	11.10
November	11.40
December	11.51
January	11.51
March	11.63
May	11.73
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	12.45

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, June 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 8/3-3/4.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 8/3-3/4.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 8/1-3/4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 3/4-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 6-1/4 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton £15.12.6 June/July Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton £ 14.2.6 July/Aug. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, £14.0.0 June July Sellers.

LINSEED.
London, June 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £17.10.0 June/July Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £ 17.10.0 July/Aug. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, ton £15.16.3 June/July Sellers Liverpool.

Linseed, Bombay, ton £18.2.6 June/July Sellers

LINSEED OIL.
London, June 30.

Linseed Oil, Naked, (London), cwt 36/7-1/2 July/Aug. Sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked, (London), cwt 35/- Sept/Dec. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 30.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality, Spot. 8-3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 30.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£ 16-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£104-1/2
National Bank of India	£ 42-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 90-1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	£77-7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£ 99-7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£ 46-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 52-1/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 61
Consols. 2 1/2 p.c.	£ 55
War Loan 5 p.c.	£ 103-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 94-3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, June 30.

Demand Bills 485.68

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 30.

SILVER—MARKET IS QUIET.

Spot	15-3/4
Forward	15-5/16
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£ 4.5.0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-1/4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.35-7/8
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.09-1/3
T. T. London on Brussels	34.82
T. T. London on Madrid	44.45
T. T. London on Milan	92.78
T. T. London on Berne	25.07
T. T. London on Paris	123.72
T. T. London on Prague	163.87

Mint Employee Charged With Theft.

—:o:—

Sub-Inspector D'Sa of the Phalton Road Police Station arrested one more man from H. M.' Mint on Monday in connection with the theft of silver in the Mint.

The accused Kamruddin Shaikh Mohmed, a greaser was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala and remanded in police custody till the 8th July. In his remand application Mr. D'Sa stated that 33 silver dollars and 100 tolas of silver was recovered from a friend of the accused. The accused had no fixed place of resident. The remand was granted.

Bangalore, June 30.—The session of the Mysore Legislative Council concluded to-night with the adoption of the new budget.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

The Bombay Cotton Markets are likely to remain closed tomorrow (Wednesday).

Larkhana Jacobabad: paid-up value 100; present value 87.

Upper Sinds: paid-up value 100; present value 73.

Karachi Electrics: paid-up value 100; present value 150 X-D.

Hyderabad Electrics: paid-up value 100; present value 137-8.

Ajmer Electrics: paid-up value 10; present value 10.

6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust: paid-up value 100; present value 104.

Karachi Flour Mill: paid-up value 80; present value 150.

India Flour Mill: paid-up value 60; present value 100.

Century Flour Mill: paid-up value 100; present value 80.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co.)

KARACHI, June 24.

Government Securities:—

The market for Government Securities has remained erratic, prices remaining practically unchanged the exception being 5 per cent. 1945-55 which has advanced to Rs. 101-6 per cent. on keen buying.

Locally a fair amount of business has been put in 5 per cent. 1929-47 on investment account while 6 per cent. bonds tax free have some buyers in anticipation of better conversion terms for the new loan.

The following are the quotations:—

3-1/2 p.c. Government Paper Taxable 65-2 Redn. Yld. 4.87.

4 p.c. Conversion Taxable 90-8 Redn. Yld. 5.40.

4 p.c. 1934-37 Taxable 89-8 Redn. Yld. 5.27.

4 p.c. 1960-70 Taxable 76-2 Redn. Yld. 4.86.

4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Taxable 95-2 Redn. Yld. 5.32.

4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Taxable 87-0 Redn. Yld. 4.84.

5 p.c. 1935 Taxable 97-8 Redn. Yld. 5.04.

5 p.c. 1929-47 95-12 Redn. Yld. 4.78.

5 p.c. 1939-44 96-4 Redn. Yld. 4.89.

5 p.c. 1933 100-1 Redn. Yld. 4.98.

5 p.c. 1945-55 101-6 Redn. Yld. 4.93.

6 p.c. 1930 100-1 Redn. Yld. 4.98.

6 p.c. 1931 101-6 Redn. Yld. 4.75.

6 p.c. 1932 102-3 Redn. Yld. 4.81.

Railway Shares:—

Except some solitary transactions the business in this section has been nominal. Larkhanas report some business at the buyers' prices, Upper Sinds continue quiet while Sind Lights are possibly workable at about Rs. 48 per share ex-dividend.

Electric Shares:—

The last week's progress has been well maintained and good amount of business has transpired in all the varieties. The Karachi Electrics have once again accounted for the bulk of the business and the demand still appears to be alive in certain quarters. The Hyderabads have come to pass at Rs. 137 and still look cheap in view of the approaching full year's dividend. This Company has under contemplation to start a Cotton Mill in Hyderabad. The Company may get a fair support in the start in view of the great demand for indigenous industries owing to the present political atmosphere, but we would not advise a public utility concern to entangle itself in a venture like this. The Ajmers have been done at round-about par.

The Tata Hydro groups has remained quiet with minimum business passing.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.

Sind Lights: paid-up value 29; present value 48 X-D.

Sind Lighterage paid-up value 150; present value 135.

"SCOUTS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the article published by Mr. A. B. Vaidya in your issue of the 20th instant re. the above, I, on behalf of the Pathare Kshatriya Rovers' Troop (88th Bombay), am pleased to state that not less than 25 Scouts from our Troop are now ready to offer their services most willingly as suggested. On completion of the preliminary arrangements by the authorities concerned, I shall be glad if they will let us have information regarding the office for the registration of Scouts, so that arrangements for the working up of the programme can be taken up.—Yours, etc.,

M. G. PATHARE,
Hon. Secretary,
Pathare Kshatriya Rovers' Troop (88th Bombay).
Bombay, June 27.

Swadeshi Waterproofs!

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SLIGHTLY TINTED
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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1930.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE TO IRAQ.

Terms Of Anglo-Iraq Treaty.

WITHDRAWAL OF ALL BRITISH TROOPS STIPULATED.

LONDON, June 30.

Official communique gives a general outline of the proposed Anglo-Iraq Treaty which will come into force upon Iraq's admission as a member of the League of Nations. The provisions include the recognition of Iraq's Complete Independence, her assumption of sole responsibility for internal security and 'defence against foreign aggression', British recognition, upon Iraq's admission to the League, of the automatic termination of the Mandatory responsibilities; also withdrawal of all British Forces from Hinaidi (a big Air Force Cantonment near Baghdad) and Mosul, within a period exceeding five years from the date of coming into force of the Treaty, when Iraq will lease to Britain three new air bases, west of the Euphrates, and Shatt-al-Arab. These bases will be protected by Iraqui Troops at British expense. The duration of this Treaty will be 25 years.—Reuter.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR SYRIA.

—:o:—

Republic With Muslim President

The Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" explained in a recent despatch to his paper the introdrction of new reforms in Syria as follows:—

The Quai d'Orsay has issued a communique on the Syrian Constitution, which has just been promulgated by M. Henri Ponsot, High Commissioner for the Levantine territory under French mandate. The Constitution, which will come into force after a general election has been held, makes Syria a Republican State. There will be a single Chamber elected for four years. The President of the Republic, who must always be a Muslim, will be elected by the Chamber, and will have the right to adjourn it and to dissolve it in certain conditions. The President, like the President of the French Republic, can be indicted before a High Court for crimes committed in the exercise of his functions.

The Syrian Administration has been in a state of suspense since the risings in 1925 and 1926. In the spring of 1928 M. Ponsot caused a Constituent Assembly to be elected, and the present Constitution is that adopted by the Assembly, with one important modification. In February of last year M. Ponsot adjourned the Constituent Assembly "sine die" because it persisted in putting in the Constitution provisions incompatible with the mandate. For example, the President of the Syrian Republic was given the right to reprieve persons, to negotiate and sign treaties, some of which had to be ratified by the Chamber, to proclaim martial law, and to appoint Syrian representatives in foreign countries. It would appear that these clauses remain in the Constitution, but a new clause has been added to the effect that no provision of the Constitution is or can be in opposition to the obligations contracted by France towards the League of Nations.

It is also provided that for the whole duration of those obligations, so far as Syria is concerned, the provisions of the Constitution of a character to affect those obligations will be applicable only in conditions to be decided by agreement between the French tnd Syrian Governments.

The organic statute for the Levantine territories under French mandate also includes the Constitution of the Republic of Lebanon, which was promulgated by M. Henri de Jouvene, who was then High Commissioner, on May 29, 1926. The existing regimes in the Sandjac of Alexandretta, and the rest of the mandated territory are also concerned.

IS GOVT. OF INDIA SHELVING SIMON REPORT?

Questions To Be Put In Commons.

EARLY STATEMENT ON R. T. CONFERENCE LIKELY.

LONDON, July 1.

The Government statement on the Indian Round Table Conference is expected in the course of a few days. In the meantime some uneasiness has been created at Westminister by a rumour from India that the Government of India is shelving the Simon Commission report.

Government is likely to be questioned in the Commons in that regard. Responsible persons describe the rumour as nonsense; and point out that the delegates who attend the Round Table Conference will have a full opportunity of presenting any schemes, but in the meantime the Simon report holds field.—Reuter.

ANOTHER DECLARATION COMING ON JULY 9.

More Platitudes About "Agreed Plan".

GANDHIJI TO BE APPROACHED

LONDON, June 30.

The London Correspondent of the Free Press in a message says:—

Informed circles continue to discuss the meeting which the Prime Minister had with the leaders of other two parties on Thursday last on the Indian situation. I am in a position to state that prior to meeting the leaders Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had the whole position discussed by the Cabinet at two meetings which were held on Tuesday and Wednesday.

SIMULTANEOUS DECLARATIONS

At these meetings the Cabinet discussed the terms of the new announcement as drafted by the Government of India. I learn that the declaration this time will be made by the Prime Minister himself simultaneously with the Viceroy

While informed circles appear confident I have not been able to ascertain to what extent the concurrence of Mr. Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading has been secured for the proposed announcement.

AGREED PLAN.

As regards the contents of the announcement, it is reliably understood that although the declaration will not restrict the terms of reference to Dominion Status it will assure that every reasonable step will be taken by the Government in sanctioning any agreed plan of self-Government that might be evolved at the Conference.

GANDHIJI TO BE APPROACHED.

As for amnesty, the question would only arise if the Congress would accept the declaration. Rumours are rife about the possibility of a personal approach on behalf of the Cabinet to Mahatma Gandhi concerning Government's intentions.

MORE ASSURANCES.

The announcement. I further learn, is provisionally fixed for Wednesday, July 9.

The King's speech on 8th July opening the India House, it is expected will convey general reassurances about the aims of British Policy in India. With the King-Emperor's assurances as a fitting background another appeal will be made for Indian co-operation in settling India's constitution.—Free Press.

TODDY SHOP . PICKETING

Desh Sevikas Picketing Toddy Shops In Bombay.

A novel situation at Phagwara situation where people resorte d to mass Satyagraha by squatting on railway lines to stop Pandit M alaviya and hear him. The Pandit had to get down and address a big audience.

POLICE RAID BOYS' CAMP.

Encampment Dismantled And Articles Seized

ANOTHER TENT CROPS UP.

LAHORE, June 27.

It will be recalled that the Bal Bharat Sabha Camp in the Municipal Garden outside Mori Gate, where a "langar" had been opened for the supply of free food to volunteers and national workers, was raided by the police on the 17th June last and every article found there was seized and taken away, including the Camp and tents etc. But the boys of the Sabha had pitched a new Camp, immediately after the police raid, and the work of the "langar" was going on as before.

A few days back the City Magistrate had again issued a notice to the President of the Bal Bharat Sabha asking him to remove the Camp within 24 hours, otherwise the Camp would again be forcibly broken by the police. The Sabha, however, did not take any notice of the City Magistrate's order and kept the "langar" going on.

Early this morning at about 3-30 a.m. when the volunteers were fast asleep, Mohammad Sadiq, City Kotwal, Mirza Mehdi Hussain and Mr. Mohammad Rashid Magistrates accompanied by about 150 police constables paid a surprise visit to the camp and raided it. The police completely broke the camp and took away every article found there. It is alleged that some volunteers were also roughly handled. Master Dev Dutt, Vice-President of the Sabha and Master Mohammad Husain are reported to have received more or less severe injuries.

Among other things the police seized the following articles:—30 seers Atta, 2 seers Dal, 8 seers sugar, 10 seers fuel wood, 16 tumblers, 30 cups, 8 buckets, 30 Bamboos, 6 bedsteads including darries, 1 choldari, 1 bucket pickles, 1½ seers soap and many cooking utensils including tawa, parats, karais, deckchis and lotas.

The boys of the Sabha have again pitched a new tent this morning at the same place, and the "langar" is again going on as before. The volunteers are preparing food and enjoying it.—"Tribune."

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION RAIDED.

—:o:—

30 Young Bengalis Arrested

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The Police raided the office of the All-Bengal Students' Association in Harrison Road and arrested 30 youngmen including Sjt. Birendranath Das Gupta, Secretary, of the Association. The Police seized all the papers connected with the Students' Convention announced to be held this evening.

All the Hindu owners of guns excepting a few at Pingna, at Mymensingh were asked by the District Magistrate to submit their guns to the Police.—Free Press.

MADRAS SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

Volunteers & Camp Locked Up.

MADRAS, June 30.

A Calicut message says that an order under Section 144 was served on the inmates of local Satyagraha Camp asking them to vacate the camp. On the volunteers declining to do so eleven of them were arrested and the camp was locked up and sealed and placed under a police guard.—A. P. I

WHY GANDHI CAP WAS BANNED.

—: o :—

For The Safety Of Wearers.

OOTACAMUND June 30.

Enquiries in official circles regarding the order passed by the District Magistrate of Guntur prohibiting wearing of Gandhi caps in certain parts of Guntur show that the order was issued more in the interest of Gandhi-cap-wearers as it was represented to the Magistrate that they were assaulted by those objecting to the caps.—A. P.

Viceroy Justifies Firing On Sisganj Gurudwara.

BUT AWARDS RS. 25,000 TO ALLAY SIKH RESENTMENT.

Maharaja Of Patiala Dissappointed With Simon Report.

SIMLA, June 30.

The Viceroy received an influential Sikh deputation headed by the Maharaja of Patiala and consisting of 60 Sikh noblemen and retired military officers. The deputation urging Sikh demands in regard to political rights declared their opposition to any community in the Punjab being placed in a position of domination. While assuring the Viceroy that the Sikhs would stand by law and order they urged the Viceroy to work out some strategy of peace. The deputation specially dwelt on the firing that occurred at the Sisganj Gurudwara, Delhi on 6th May.

HOPES SHATTERED.

The Deputation said.—"We cannot conceal the disappointment which has swept over the country at the publication of the Simon Report and particularly at the absence of any indication as to the future status of our country in the Empire, in keeping with the declaration which Your Excellency made on behalf of His Majesty's Government. We respectfully beg leave to say that hopes raised by the Simon Commission in the first volume of the Report, recognizing the special position of our community and the services rendered in Imperial defence have been shattered by the recommendations expressing the pious hope that the distance between voting strength and representation will disappear with the lowering of the franchise."—A. P.

The Viceroy, replying re-affirmed Queen Victoria's proclamation assuring the sanctity of places of worship. He said that the Gov- unfortunate incident. They would condemn in future as they had done in the past, action which might give genuine offence to religious sentiment, but this assurance was qualified by the consideration that places of worship should not by any action of the public be so used as to detract from or sully their sacred character.

FIRING JUSTIFIED.

The Gurudwara was used on 6th May by ill-disposed persons to attack from the flank a party of police who were proceeding at great risk to themselves to rescue their comrades. Firing was inevitable. Otherwise the Senior Police Superintendent and party would have been murdered. The officers were not punished, because none had, been proved to be guilty of misconduct and despite the Chief Commissioners invitation no complaint had been filed against individual officers.

POSITION OF SIKHS IN FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

Referring to the important questions regarding the position of the position of the Sikhs in the future constitution of India, the Viceroy said, that all these questions were to be decided by the approaching conference in London. Though it was not possible for him to anticipate those discussions, he assured them, that the selection of Sikh Representatives will be guided by the sole desire to give due weight to their community and the important position they hold in Northern India.

The Viceroy finally announced as token of good-will, the grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Sisganj Gurudwara, to be expended on the shrine, at the discretion of the

MARTIAL LAW WITHDRAWN FROM SHOLAPUR.

Display Of Congress Flags Banned For 2 Months.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Martial Law was withdrawn from Sholapur City on July 1st 1930. Simultaneously with its withdrawal, the District Magistrate, Sholapur, has issued an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting, for the period of two months, the display of the Congress flags within Sholapur limits, and Government consider it desirable that the reasons why this order has been issued should be widely known.

On the morning of the 8th of May an attack was made on the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and a party of about 25 armed policemen by a mob of several thousand persons. The individuals who composed the mob of several thousand persons were practically all wearing Gandhi caps; many of them, including some who appeared to be leaders were waving Congress flags. After the mob had attacked the police by stone throwing for over an hour, it had to be dispersed by firing. Immediately thereafter, this mob or parts of it attacked a police chowki in the middle of Sholapur City, dragged out two unarmed policemen; killed one, a Head Constable, and partially burnt his body in the middle of the public road, and injured the second so severely that he died almost immediately.

WHAT THE MOB DID.

The mob, after the murder of the policemen, went to the outskirts of Sholapur City and burnt five buildings of the District Judge's and Subordinate Judges' Courts and offices. The next morning the Congress flag was found tied to the lamp post above the partially burnt body of the murdered Head Constable. On the 10th a crowd took the furniture from the City Police Station at Sholapur and burnt it in the road, and the Congress flag was tied to the railing of the Police Station balcony. It is clear that in Sholapur the Congress flag was used as a symbol by those who committed rioting, murder and arson. in the course of a violent and organised attack on Government officials and Government property. To those who were relatives or comrades of the murdered policemen and to all peace-loving inhabitants of Sholapur the Congress flag can now only mean a threat.

In view of these circumstances, the District Magistrate considers that the display of the Congress flag at present is likely to lead to further disturbances, and the Order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, has therefor been issued. It will be withdrawn when conditions in Sholapur become normal again.

More Khadi Production.

—:o:—

TRIVANDRUM, June 30.

With a view to encourage the production of Khaddar on a large scale some prominent people in Trivandrum are interesting themselves in starting a company with a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. The capital will be divided into two lakhs of shares of Rs. 6 each, including admission fee. The objects of the Company include looking after the welfare of the weavers of the State and the introduction of the charka into every home.—Free Press.

England fared badly when they went in on their second innings, facing deficit of 304 runs. Hobbs was bowled by Grimmett for nineteen and Woolley was out at fifty-eight after having scored twenty-eight. Duleepsinhji and Hammond then played steadily and were not out with twenty-seven and twenty respectively England total at drawing of stumps being ninety-eight for two wickets.—Reuter.

Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by PESTANJI RALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDUL-LAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Wadi Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.